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'Ombudsman' organisation fights for the rights of the little man

Women who want to get rid of unwanted husbands do not need to employ either a lawyer or a cyanide bottle. All that is required is a cry of anguish in the middle of the night, loud enough to awaken the neighbours.

The effect can be heightened by placing a carving knife on the kitchen table. This will not be overlooked by the police when they arrive and will be useful as exhibit number one when the husband's case comes up.

Little help for the poor man to tell the court he was fast asleep at the time — his wife's accusation, "the brute tried to stab me" will be convincing enough. The outcome for the husband who has outlived his usefulness is inevitable — the doors of a mental hospital will close behind him for ever.

This is perhaps an extreme example of divorce *à l'allemande*, but there is a grain of truth in it. Such a situation is quite feasible with the law as it stands at present.

Till Burger, a Munich lawyer, has thrown light on this unjust state of affairs. According to the *Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht*, a citizens' defence league or ombudsman institution, numerous people are incarcerated in this country's mental hospitals, who, even in the opinion of doctors, do not belong there.

Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht has offices in Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt and Hamburg. It has 500 members, including President Gustav Heinemann, Trades Union Confederation leader Vetter, retired Commissioner of the Armed Forces Heye as well as prominent doctors, lawyers, educationists, scientists, men of the Church and politicians from the SPD, FDP and CDU.

The aim of the organisation is to fight for the rights of those who have been wronged. Whenever the little man finds other little men ganging up on him or the faceless might of bureaucracy threatening him *Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht* comes to the rescue.

Till Burger, Professor Thomas Ellwein and Erich Reigrotzki, speaking to journalists in Frankfurt, said that in recent years the organisation had scored many successes.

It has chiefly been of aid to prisoners or people detained in mental hospitals. Till Burger said: "There are enough injustices in our society to drive every one of us to the barricades. But there is a prevailing mood of apathy."

Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht does not see it as its main aim to help out financially or with good advice in the individual case. Professor Ellwein said: "This would just mean sweeping the dirt under the carpet. It is our job to sweep the wrongdoings of officialdom out into the open so that shortcomings are there for all to see."

Ellwein gave as an example of how easy it is to get into a mental institution, and how hard to get out, the case of a man who was wounded in the war and suffered recurrent headaches as a result. He became hooked on pain-relieving tablets.

He was sent to the Social Welfare office where a discrepancy was found in his pension papers. This was just a pretext. Two bullies were awaiting the war-wounded man. He was taken into custody.

He was committed to a mental hospital where he had to share a room with sixty mentally sick people.

All this happened *legally*. The Social Welfare office had obtained a court order against the man. He was given a course of treatment to get him off drugs. This ended after three months. After a year the man was still incarcerated and tried to commit suicide.

All the time relatives were trying to see justice done, but not until they took the case to *Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht* were the doors of the mental home opened for this unfortunate old soldier.

A leading physician at the home said: "I had no idea why this man was kept here so long. The authorities who had him sent here in the first place should have seen to it that he was released, but they did not lift a finger."

One grievance that is often brought to the attention of the Federal Republic ombudsman organisation is the problem of maintenance payments, a very vicious circle. A number of men called upon to pay maintenance fall behind, they are hounded by the law and thrown in prison, which is the last place on earth where they are likely to earn ... cessary money.

One typical example: Casual la... B... is almost illiterate. He had ... children by his wife who is now d... from him and has disappeared. The ... ron are in the care of the Rhi... Palatinate Child Welfare authorities.

The man has made a brave eff... pull himself together and get his ... order. But before he could save ... few Marks for his children the P... authorities presented the first bill.

He could not pay and was th... jail. There he is earning nothing ... longer he spends inside, the ... chances are of making a decent l... meet his commitments.

Meanwhile his debts are mount... present they stand at 30,000 Mar... still the authorities try to hound ... and have him thrown back in priso...

Lawyer Till Burger said: "The ... mediaeval methods of dealing w... debtor. He is accused and persecu... yet he has done nothing wrong. In ... to be guilty of duty with regard to ... enance payments a man must first ... financial position to be able to pay ... He is not in such a position a... authorities will not allow him t... such a position.

"We have decided that it is time ... boot was on the other foot. We are ... bringing charges against the burea... who has been persecuting this ma... dereliction of his duty as a publi... vant."

Now *Bürgerhilfe Zuflucht* is endea... ing to secure the final release of th... and give him a start, so that he ca... the debts in easy instalments.

Till Burger said: "We exercise p... and take care that we are not overw... ed by complainants and people wh... to take a shot in the dark pol... speaking.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 23 Ju...)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

...mburg, 23 July 1970
...th Year - No. 432 - By air

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West Berlin crucial in Bonn - Moscow talks

KielerNachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

...mprovement of the situation in West Berlin is, for the Soviet Union, the ...rget of the Four-Power talks on Berlin. ...his conceals a package of demands based ...y Moscow on the Potsdam Agreement.

Not until these demands are agreed to ...ould the Soviet Union consider a treaty ...ormalising the accrued links between ...est Berlin and the Federal Republic.

Full understanding of the Soviet posi...ion calls for study of the programmatic ...ublications of recent date and also of ...ountless past demands in respect of West Berlin.

In referring to the Potsdam Agreement the Soviet Union bases its argument on a ...ight to a say on any changes in the status of the Western half of the city.

The latest Soviet formula is that West Berlin is a separate and special political unit within the sphere of GDR territory. This is to say that the Federal Republic is to have no rights of sovereignty or political functions there.

In the light of past events the Soviet demands on the status of West Berlin arising from this are: —

1) that political visits by the Federal President are to cease,

2) that full sessions of the Bundestag are no longer to be held in West Berlin,

3) that the number of Federal government officials based in the city is so reduced that the only departments represented are those essential for economic, technical and transport links,

4) and that the only Bundestag committees meeting in the city are those dealing with links built up.

It is safe to assume that these four points will be made at the talks. It remains only to be seen whether the Soviet demands can be talked down on one point or the other.

The second package of demands relates to the situation in West Berlin and the presence of organisations that the Soviet Union considers to be contrary to the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement regarding revanchism (i.e. the furtherance of territorial demands) and the renaissance of trouble spots involving the risk of war.

This would include: —

1) a ban on NPD conferences, Moscow considering the National Democrats to be neo-Nazi,

2) no more conferences of expellee organisations in West Berlin,

3) gradual phase-out of Allied intelligence services of all kinds, which are considered to represent interference with the GDR,

4) and neutralisation of the propaganda effect emanating from West Berlin.

These points will probably also arise and here too it remains to be seen what is jettisoned. But there can be no doubt as to the direction towards which Soviet considerations tend.

It will take a compromise on these points to bring about a compromise on formal safeguards for links already built up.

What Moscow might have to offer is: —

1) an authority (in which the GDR would have to participate) on the access routes to and from West Berlin that would be responsible for supervising the provisions of an agreement on access,

2) simplification of control procedures on routes to and from the city,

3) an undertaking to settle conflict by negotiation and not by interference with West Berlin's access routes to the West,

4) facilities for West Berliners to visit the Eastern sector on the same basis as citizens of the Federal Republic,

5) and the right for the Federal Republic to represent West Berlin in respect of trade and cultural agreements.

Moscow will not abandon in writing the possibility of bringing pressure to bear on West Berlin until a number of cardinal points are settled.

One of these is that satisfactory safeguards for West Berlin can only be provided on the basis of general recognition of the status quo in Europe, that is to say, acceptance of post-war frontiers.

For tactical reasons obviously the word "recognition" is not at present being used. The Four-Power talks have probably only continued because the Federal government, represented by State Secretary Bahr, has shown readiness in Moscow to accept demands for acceptance of the frontiers of Poland and the GDR.

Point Three of the Bahr paper, dealing with frontiers in Europe, is considered in Moscow to be binding in its present form. On this point no further changes are possible.

Foreign Minister Scheel can at best aim at improvements in the sense of the latest discussions in Bonn by means of the preamble and additional points.

Substantial progress in the Four-Power talks on Berlin cannot be expected before Bonn has signed an acceptance of existing frontiers; the most that can be hoped for is an indication that there might be progress.

As the Federal government has also

Continued on page 2



Chancellor Willy Brandt drove to Schöneberg Town Hall for talks with Social Democratic regional and parliamentary executive and SPD Senators immediately he arrived in Berlin on 8 July. The purpose of the talks, it was reported, was to discuss with Berlin Social Democrats the progress the government has so far made in its endeavours to ensure peace in Europe and outline Berlin's position in Bonn's efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension with Moscow. Chancellor Brandt, the SPD chairman (left), State Secretary Egon Bahr (right) and Berlin's governing Mayor Klaus Schütz at the meeting in Schöneberg Town Hall. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Americans fear Soviet advances in the Mediterranean

Over night the war in the Far East has been replaced by the crisis in the Middle East as the predominant topic for discussion and White House problem child.

This sudden about-turn can mainly be attributed to the surprisingly grave note President Nixon sounded in his televised discussion with a number of commentators on the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries.

Following the President a number of official and semi-official White House and administration spokesmen, the latest being Under-Secretary Sisco, have made public a far more alarming judgement of the situation.

For a while this went so far that a number of people either hoped or feared that Mr Nixon had already decided on military intervention in some form or other.

It has since emphatically been denied that Washington is considering direct military participation but the situation is still considered to be serious and the Nixon administration, it is stressed, will do everything to prevent the following two possibilities from materialising: — 1) a quantitative or qualitative change in the military balance of power between Israel and the Arab countries and, 2) prevention of any change in the strategic, political and economic status quo in the Eastern Mediterranean that is endangered.

This second consideration now stands in the forefront of all efforts.

Late enough, Washington has now come to the conclusion that Moscow's increasing military aid to Nasser and, to a far lesser extent, to a number of other Arab countries has evidently been given with far more in mind than support for Nasser or assistance in weakening Israel.

Weakening or defeat of Israel would, as it were, be a mere by-product of the Soviet grand design, which is reality involves gaining control of the Arab world and first and foremost its oil by means of political friendship pacts and military support.

It remains to be seen whether Moscow would be satisfied with the Eastern half of the Arab and oil world. Wooing of Libya and Algeria, far from unsuccessful, would rather seem to indicate that the Soviet Union is out to extend its influence to all countries along the southern coastline of the Mediterranean and transform it into a Soviet sea.

The only point at issue is exactly what Washington proposes to do in the situation. On the one hand President Nixon is aiming at ending the Vietnam conflict, Vietnam being more than weary of the war. On the other there is the threat of a new and far more ominous conflict in a part of the world in which the United States, together with Western Europe and Japan, has an absolutely vital interest.

Heinz Pol
(Hannoversche Presse, 13 July 1970)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bundestag experts invited to accompany Scheel to Moscow



Prior to the proposed negotations in Moscow on the conclusion of an agreement on renunciation of the use of force Foreign Minister Walter Scheel intends to make up a delegation, inviting the parliamentary parties (rather than individuals) to put specialists at his disposal.

According to Herr Scheel the same procedure was adopted when Konrad Adenauer visited Moscow in 1955. These specialists are more or less to enjoy the status of observers.

Walter Scheel intends to submit a final report on the whole complex of Federal Republic-Soviet negotiations to the Cabinet before the end of the month. His report will be based on the Bahr paper, so called after State Secretary Egon Bahr who in the course of the last few months has conducted several rounds of preliminary talks in Moscow.

The Minister has consulted legal experts to ensure that the guidelines of the Bahr paper are constitutional and has no intention of wiping out what Egon Bahr has achieved in the course of preliminary talks. The two Foreign Ministers are, however, to negotiate further.

No date has yet been set for the opening of negotiations and they will definitely not be commenced in the immediate future. Herr Scheel would like to discuss the entire complex with leading parliamentarians beforehand.

[illegible] Bundestag foreign policy committee, chairman Gerhard Schröder, one-time Christian Democratic Foreign Minister, is also to be consulted. At the same time as these discussions are in progress in Bonn the government is to compare last-minute notes with the Allies.

Chancellor Willy Brandt hopes, as he commented in Bonn, that the Soviet Union will appreciate the need to postpone the commencement of negotiations. In view of the major significance of the subject Moscow, he felt, must surely realise that the date was less important.

Herr Brandt denied rumours that President Pompidou of France had, in the course of his recent visit to Bonn, advised him to slow down a little the pace of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The aim of negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, whom Herr Scheel does not intend to ask when he would like negotiations to commence until after concluding talks in Bonn, is, the Foreign Minister stated, the consolidation of relations between the two countries on the basis of non-aggression.

This, Walter Scheel noted, also means the integrity and inviolability of all states and frontiers, though agreements reached with third parties are to remain valid.

He emphasised that this was particularly important in respect of the 1954 Paris and London treaties with the Western Allies. The German people's right to self-determination would be unaffected.

Herr Scheel expressed the hope that the Four-power talks in Berlin will result in the close links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic being safeguarded and Berlin's international position, including the rights of the Federal government, remaining undisputed.

The aims and methods of policy towards the Eastern Bloc have, Scheel stressed been described by this country's allies as a necessary part of European efforts to safeguard peace and bring about a relaxation of tension.

Asked what concessions could be expected from the Soviet Union in the course of negotiations Chancellor Brandt commented that this issue must be discussed in the course of negotiations. The agreement would be assessed on the basis of whether or not both sides make their contribution to peace.

Following finalisation of the treaty draft the Foreign Minister is to inform the Cabinet of the text before signing. Asked whether Bonn and Moscow might not differently interpret the treaty, Herr Scheel countered that the interpretation made by the Opposition was of no great importance.

Chancellor Brandt expressly emphasised that the government has not proposed any form of cooperation with the Opposition.

Now that the two sides have come closer to reaching agreement on fundamental issues in the course of the last round of talks in Bonn, negotiations between this country and Poland on the conclusion of a treaty renouncing the use of force are to begin in Warsaw on 21 July.

Foreign Minister Scheel does not, however, expect agreement to be reached all that soon on recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier. The return of Germans from Poland is also to be discussed in Warsaw.

At present Bonn has no intention of engaging in talks with Prague on the same topic. This is only to be considered when negotiations with Moscow and Warsaw have reached an advanced stage. Willy Brandt is said to have favoured taking time over the whole business.

The Federal government has been most interested, the Chancellor declared, to note the Warsaw Pact countries' reply to Nato's Rome offer of talks on mutual troop reduction in Europe.

He did, however, feel that there was little point in a third round of talks with East Berlin if it were again merely to be a matter of the two sides meeting one another face to face. Careful preparations must precede any third encounter.

Here too, then, the Chancellor is obviously in no hurry. Foreign Minister Scheel reiterated that relations between the two parts of Germany must be different in nature from those with other countries.

(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1970)

Bonn - Moscow talks

Continued from page 1

already taken a positive stand on the recent proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries on a European security conference there remains only one way in which it can lend the Berlin talks assistance.

The government can but sign in Moscow and then make Bundestag ratification dependent on an agreement being reached on West Berlin.

Refusal to sign the agreement on renunciation of the use of force, which has been drawn up in respect of fundamental details in the course of genuine and detailed negotiations between Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minster Gromyko, would probably be the end of the Berlin talks.

The ball is in this country's court.

Heinz Lathe
(Kieler Nachrichten, 13 July 1970)

Vietnam and Mid-[illegible] Nixon's main headaches

In the next few months [illegible] Nixon will have his hands full [illegible] with the war in South-East Asia, [illegible] in the Middle East and the [illegible] make at least some progress in the [illegible] gic arms limitation talks with the [illegible] nuclear superpower, the Soviet Union.

Our Washington correspondent [illegible] that foreign policy problems [illegible] shadow domestic issues as far [illegible] White House is concerned in the [illegible] weeks and months.

It is worth noting that neither [illegible] the Common Market nor the [illegible] nuclear policies of the junior me[illegible] the nuclear club, Britain and Fr[illegible] pear particularly important as far [illegible] rica is concerned.

Even this country's policy tow[illegible] Eastern Bloc is of minor concern [illegible] United States. Vietnam remain[illegible] American President's major conc[illegible]

Mr Nixon has recently made [illegible] ticularly clear by delivering a [illegible] tion on Cambodia.

The President is not merely fig[illegible] tactical advantages on the home fro[illegible] hopes that the North Vietnamese [illegible] grasp the strategy behind America's [illegible] tary and political moves.

America no longer wants to [illegible] power that does everything on its [illegible] Asia. It wants to allow the Asians [illegible] over responsibility and then maybe [illegible] vene in support should they m[illegible] difficulties.

This and other considerations [illegible] ed to have decided him in fa[illegible] intervention in Cambodia. The [illegible] is said to hope that Hanoi has gras[illegible] nature of America's strategic outlo[illegible]

It remains to be seen whether [illegible] munists will respond to such [illegible] this why Mr Nixon has painted [illegible] tion in the second crisis spot, [illegible] Canal, in such glaring colours?

Did he want to divert an [illegible] American public by conjuring up [illegible] an apocalytic nuclear future while [illegible] about the dangers lurking in the [illegible] East?

Or did he want to remind his [illegible] numbers in the Kremlin that inter[illegible] politics can be reduced to a simple [illegible] ula: the nuclear giants must [illegible] nowhere steer a collision course.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine [illegible] für Deutschland, [illegible])

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A diplomatic affront from the Kremlin that caused a worldwide stir preceded the signature in Bucharest of the two-year-overdue renewal of the Soviet-Rumanian friendship and assistance pact.

Brezhnev snubs Rumanians

Contrary to the agreement reached as recently as mid-June during First Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Moscow Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev did not attend the ceremony, pleading illness, but sent Premier Alexei Kosygin instead.

This was the third time Brezhnev has avoided signing the agreement. He first refused to travel to Bucharest in autumn 1968 when tension between the two countries reached a peak in the wake of the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

He cancelled another visit to Rumania that was already arranged following President Nixon's spectacular stopover in Bucharest.

The real reasons for Brezhnev's third refusal are not yet clear. Is it really a matter of ill health, as is officially maintained, or is the illness political?

Is the Soviet Party leader's non-appearance intended as a grave warning in Bucharest's direction or does it make more credible recent reports from Moscow of in-fighting in the Kremlin, forthcoming regrouping of the Soviet leadership and even Brezhnev's retirement?

Because of Brezhnev's absence the pact was signed only by heads of government and not by the two Party leaders, in communist eyes the political fountainhead, and can so be made out to be downgraded.

Yet this does not seem to worry the Rumanians. At some juncture or other it might even turn out to have been of benefit for Rumania's policy of maintaining its own sovereignty, it is argued in Bucharest.

The Rumanians consider the composition of the Soviet delegation less important than the fact that the pact has at long last been signed.

It remains for the text of the treaty, always assuming there are no secret clauses, to show whether and to what extent Bucharest can continue to maintain its basic political principles of sovereignty and non-intervention.

Rumania is emphatic that the treaty [illegible] draft was drawn up in the early summer of 1968 and has since remained unchanged. At that time the Brezhnev doctrine did not exist and as a result the concept of limited sovereignty is not contained in the pact.

Should this prove to have been the case Ceausescu would have shown that by adopting skilful tactics (and maintaining strict Communism at home) even a member of the Warsaw Pact can, up to a point, diverge from the general foreign policy line of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev's demonstrative absence from the ceremonial signature of the pact is, on the other hand, an indication that the last word has yet to be said in the though dispute between Rumanian self-assertion and Soviet great power interests.

Dr K. Rau
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 8 July 1970)

■ POLITICS

Strauss dons the cloak of 'kingmaker'

[S]ince the local government elections on 14 June there has been a strange [sil]ence in the government coalition about [the] question of new elections. It would [ha]ve been reasonable to suppose that the [O]pposition was keener on the idea of new [ele]ctions but in the CDU/CSU as well [the]re does not seem to be much [ent]husiasm about the prospect.

[C]DU Secretary-General Bruno Heck [eve]n went so far as to offer the services of [his] Party a few days ago on condition [tha]t in matters of foreign policy and [ec]onomic affairs decisions could be taken [on] the basis of agreements reached as in [th]e days of the Grand Coalition "unanimously debated and decided".

Bruno Heck gave assurances that the [O]pposition would not try to bring about [t]he collapse of the government even if the [C]DU/CSU wins large majorities in the [re]gional assembly elections to be held this [ye]ar and next.

The Secretary-General admitted that at [the] moment the CDU has no candidate for the chancellorship and that it would [be] senseless to replace a tottering coalition with a government that had only a [ve]ry small majority.

In stark contrast to this came the re[ma]rk of CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss [at] the Party's Nuremberg conference that "[th]e best service the Brandt government [w]ould render to our Fatherland" would [be] to resign.



Franz Josef Strauss – the nation's saviour!
(Cartoon: Ernst Heidemann/Frankfurter Neue Presse)

The question is does Strauss simply [m]ean to create the right atmosphere for [th]e election battle with a challenge such as [th]is or does he really intend to steer his [P]arty on this course.

There was ample proof that the Christ[ia]n Socialists are not lacking in self-[co]nfidence at their Party conference on 5 [Ju]ly. After all it was not their fault that [th]e CDU/CSU had to take the Opposition [be]nches in the Bundestag.

And Franz Josef Strauss left no doubt in anyone's mind that a convincing victory for the CSU at the regional assembly elections in the autumn would not only strengthen the position of the CSU in Bavaria but would also firmly fix the extent of the Party's influence on the policies pursued by the CDU in Bonn.

He called the Christian Socialists the provincial party with a responsibility to the whole of the Federal Republic. He said that they wanted to preserve and further expand the significance of Bavaria and make it a stabilising element in the overall policies of the Federal Republic.

As long ago as 1968 Strauss wrote in the CSU party paper *Bayernkurier* that the CSU represented a political standpoint that had found "many supporters" in the whole of the Federal Republic.

Earlier this year when speaking of the group of supporters that the CDU had found it was said in the *Bayernkurier*: "The role of attentive watchman over Federal Republic interests which the CSU with Franz Josef Strauss as its leader has always fulfilled has naturally found support outside Bavaria."

Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who was given a rousing welcome as head of the CSU's sister Party by members of the Christian Social Union at the conference in Nuremberg's Meistersinger-Halle, spoke – as did Strauss – of the CDU/CSU once again taking up the government benches.

But Kiesinger put a different stress on the role of Bavaria in this future government from Strauss. He stated that wherever the position of the CDU/CSU was strengthened in provincial assembly elections and local government elections the parties had moved a step nearer to this goal.

The rousing applause for Kiesinger may have surprised many spectators. He is, after all, the first CDU chairman to have lost a general election.

Although his prestige may have received a boost at the most recent provincial assembly elections his fate at the head of the party should have been sealed.

We have only to think of the situation in 1966. When Ludwig Erhard was at the end of his tether Kiesinger came to power and to a certain extent he had to thank Franz Josef Strauss for his support. Once again the CSU leader is a force to be reckoned with. Although he is scarcely a candidate for the chancellorship he has an important role to play as *kingmaker*.

On whom will his favour fall?

Gerhard Stoltenberg is no longer among the pretenders to the throne. Helmut Kohl recently made an unmistakable claim for the throne and already some younger party members have come out in support of him. But there is some doubt as to whether the Prime Minister of the Federal state of the Rhineland-Palatinate will receive the backing of Franz Josef Strauss. Not to mention Gerhard Schröder!

In the CSU leader's book a man of the stature of Rainer Barzel would be the most appropriate for the job. In his attacks on the government coalition he has not pulled his punches.

The net result of all this is that the ranks of the Opposition parties are not so united as it may appear to many outsiders.

There can certainly be no talk of a unified stategy and that means that Brandt's government will, for the time being, be spared a political trial of strength.

It does also mean that Franz Josef Strauss' tactics are not without an element of risk. Certainly the line he is taking may lure some right-wing supporters of the Free Democrats to his camp and may also glean a part of the NPD crop.

It was not without good reason that Strauss attempted to make his Party a collective movement of all conservative forces "to come to the rescue of the Fatherland".

In the long run, however, his Party will lose some of its credibility if it constantly suggests developments that are not implemented. This could easily lead to suspicions that the Party had overestimated its own power.

In addition to this there is the fact that the CDU is steering more to the right than it ever has in the past. Whether this course is appropriate in the seventies seems doubtful to many CDU politicians.

Heinz Immendorf
(Handelsblatt, 7 July 1970)

SPD and FDP react strongly to Strauss in Nuremberg

Harsh words have come from the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats [in] reaction to the Christian Social Union [Pa]rty conference in Nuremberg.

Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, speak[in]g to be the local FDP party in Munich, [a]ccused the CSU leader, Franz Josef [St]rauss, of being "obsessed with power" [an]d making attacks on the SPD-FDP gov[er]nment that were excessive.

[Mr] Ertl's position as chairman of the party [in] Bavaria was re-confirmed. The party [e]xecutive appealed to all party members [to] "direct all their efforts" against the [C]SU, the FDP's "main antagonist".

The SPD executive committee spokes[m]an Jochen Schulz came to the con[cl]usion that what Strauss had said at the [C]SU party conference in Nuremberg [sh]owed that Strauss "no longer wanted to [be] taken seriously on the international [sc]ene".

Schulz said that Strauss when making [co]mparisons between the Bahr paper and [o]ther policy suggestions he might like to [r]emind himself of the tall orders made by [th]e Kremlin to the Kiesinger government [as] bases for negotiation which were in [fa]ct accepted.

(DIE WELT, 6 July 1970)

Voting patterns in local elections

Young voters, who were courted by all parties in the North Rhine-Westphalia provincial assembly elections, obviously gave a lot of support to the Social Democrats.

A special survey carried out by the local election organiser in 620 wards showed that 4.1 per cent more votes for the SPD were recorded by the 18 to 21-year-olds than the overall average figure for the electorate.

The Free Democrats, too, profited from the votes of those going to the polls for the first time. The figures for young FDP voters were 1.9 per cent above the overall average. The CDU, however, received 6.5 per cent fewer votes from the teenage voters than the average.

The CDU received above-average support – to the disadvantage of the SPD – from the over-sixties, particularly from the women in this age group.

There was a higher percentage of older voters going to the polls. Men in the sixty to seventy age group going to the polls showed a figure of 87.4 per cent whereas the average for the state was 73.5 per cent. In the 18 to 21 age group the percentage vote was just over sixty.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1970)

Scheel offers Opposition tickets to Moscow

Walter Scheel has come along with his invitation to the Opposition rather late – but at least he has presented an invitation. Now the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties will have to consider carefully whether to accept the Foreign Minister's offer to allow them to take a representative along to Moscow.

The Opposition may take the point of view that it is too late for fruitful cooperation, since the government has already laid its cards on the table in the shape of the Bahr paper.

In such circumstances, they might add, it is simply not done to try to give them the role of mere spectators. But they must also consider whether the role of perpetual denier would be more useful to the Party, that is to say on its position with regard to *Ostpolitik* and its reputation.

First of all the CDU/CSU must ascertain how seriously Scheel means his offer to be taken. Scheel must scotch any suspicions that he made his offer primarily to manoeuvre the CDU/CSU into a corner.

The most convincing proof he could give of the sincerity of his intentions would be to show his preparedness to take into consideration objections lodged by the Union parties against the essentials of the Bahr paper, especially those points about which his own party, the Free Democrats, is objecting.

He has said that real negotiations should be started. But it remains unclear whether he really intends to fight tooth and nail or whether he intends to shadow-box in order to give himself an alibi for signing agreements that do not lead to the development of improved relationships.

If Scheel is able to dispel these doubts and back up his invitation with solid political substance then he will spike the Opposition's guns. Then the CDU/CSU would no longer need to say "so be it" to whatever the government achieves in Moscow.

The Opposition would, however, have the duty and the opportunity to work in conjunction with representatives of the government coalition in order to strengthen the negotiating position of the Foreign Minister at the negotiating table.

Scheel would then be put in a position where he could keep Andrei Gromyko informed why there had been a healthy, a weak or indeed no majority in the Bundestag.

In fact after all that has happened on the domestic policy scene thoughts of a return to rationality seem to be pure illusion.

Jürgen Lorenz
(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 July 1970)

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Four million Catholics air views on spiritual problems

The largest religious survey ever to be held in the Federal Republic if not the world is now over. More than four and a half million of the 21 million questionnaires sent to Catholics over sixteen years old in May have been returned to the synod office in preparation for the Joint Synod of Bishoprics in the Federal Republic.

Returns totalled almost 22 per cent-twice the figure expected. From a purely numerical point of view therefore, the survey can be regarded as a successful attempt to find out the opinions of parishioners before far-reaching decisions are made.

The first results will be available in the autumn. We shall then know whether the conclusions obtained from such a large scale religious survey justify this experiment and the more than two million Marks it cost.

The organisers were aware from the very beginning of the difficulties raised by the bold venture of finding out religious views sociologically and by the problem of how to formulate questions that would be easily understood by those filling in the forms and capable of interpretation by computer.

The bishops' accompanying letter asked for parishioners' understanding that some questions may seem oversimplified and that the questionnaire could not contain all the questions being discussed both within and outside of the Church today.

The bishops added that the questionnaire was of great importance for the Synod as it could form a picture of Catholic opinion on some important spheres of Christian life.

The bishops had learnt their lesson from a series of earlier opinion surveys that had remained unpublished for the most part because of the shocking results they contained.

Precautions had been made with this survey, which was to be published whatever happened, so that the result could not prove over-critical.

Direct criticism of existing ecclesiastical institutions and religious events was not possible within this questionnaire.

In the first thirteen of the 25 questions Catholics could either claim to have positive hopes of the efficacy of sermons and masses or admit to being non-practising. They could tick boxes stating "I do not go to Holy Mass" or "I rarely listen to a sermon" though they were given no opportunity to say why.

One difficulty that is hard to overcome and yet must be considered when assessing the results is the use of terms.

In a mass survey modern theological terminology cannot of course be used and there must be no subtle nuances. On the other hand, internal conflicts mean that there are few concepts left where the traditional meaning is still undisputed or still accepted by all groups. Words like "priest", "public worship" and "religious instruction" spring to mind.

Even the word "Church" is disputed. It was used in the survey mainly with the meaning of "bearers of ecclesiastical office" simply because most people understand the word in this traditional sense, without considering the wider meaning of Church put forward by the Second Vatican Council.

When asked of the importance of what the Church says, people will put their cross in different places all depending on what they understand by Church.

Many people have criticised the antiquated image of the Church and the archaic ecclesiastical language used in some of the questions. In the question whether people find it important "that the Church leads me to do good and avoid evil", it is automatically insinuated that the bearers of ecclesiastical authority once again meant here know this quite as a matter of course.

How many normal church-goers will have any concrete idea in mind when asked to decide whether it is important that the Church is concerned for their personal salvation? And what finally will be made of their answers?

Question fourteen was frequently criticised. This referred directly to the Synod and asked what subjects should be discussed there.

There was then a list of fifteen broad topics with specific problems in this field in brackets. These included: "A priest's life and service (children, education, celibacy, diaconate)" and "Marriage and family (family planning, Christian education, broken up marriages, divorce)".

This list contained almost all the problems that await urgent discussion in the Church today. Those filling in the form would have been justified in putting a cross opposite every one without any more ado.

No opportunity was given of suggesting how a topic should be approached so on this point the survey could do no more than produce a list of the subjects considered important.

As Cardinal Döpfner said, the questionnaire was not meant to become a plebiscite. Those attending the Synod were not going to take their seats and be confronted by the parishioners' decisons.

This mass survey is little more in itself than a way to arouse interest in the synod and a stimulus for people to think about the problems mentioned. This side effect is not to be underestimated.

This survey cannot be a valuable working foundation for the Synod and a help to its decisions until it is linked with a representative survey that is currently being carried out by interviewers throughout the Federal Republic.

The weaknesses of the questionnaire have been noted and the interviewers will ask 4,000 Catholics the same questions to test the representativeness of the answers. Additional questions will reveal nuances and explain motives. The first results are expected in October.

It should be interesting to the general public as well as the Church and the Synod beginning in January 1971 to learn from this survey the nature of Catholicism today and the function of a religion of this type in modern society.

Hannes Burger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 July 1970)

President's view on presidential limitions

President Gustav Heinemann is determined to keep within the limits of political activity laid down for the President in Basic Law.

Interviewed by the Social Democratic *Vorwärts* on the first anniversary of his becoming President, Heinemann said that he sometimes had the impression that the Federal President was the Federal Republic's Wailing Wall, so varied were the hopes and expectations placed in him.

He said he found it difficult to look on silently when political debates reached their climax but under Basic Law the most important factor in the office of President was its representative function.

The Federal President therefore had no role to play in every day political discussion. His functions placed him on another level that was, he said, to a certain extent impartial and above party politics.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 2 July 1970)

Krause's ban gives SPD a new lease of life

By banning the Heidelberg Socialist Students' Union (SDS), Walter Krause, a Social Democrat and Minister of the Interior in the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg, has poured fuel on a dying fire and probably won himself the right to the title of "saviour of the SDS".

The SDS had already dissolved at Federal level because of its anarchistic antipathy to organisation. It was on the retreat in most of its regional branches too.

Krause believed that he could gain fame and popularity by beating a corpse – but he only helped its resurrection.

The reason for Krause's extreme course were the student demonstrations in Heidelberg against a conference being held in the town on development aid. These demonstrations then became seriously out of hand.

Eye witnesses claim that both sides were equally to blame. Both sides wanted a fight and both sides escalated the situation.

Of course this was bad but there has been worse in university towns. If the affair had been settled at a local level, if individual breaches of the law had been punished individually as the laws adequately provide for, the Heidelberg clash would no longer be mentioned today.

But by banning the SDS, occupying the rooms of General Students' Committee (AStA) and creating a Napoleonic turmoil, Krause has turned the Heidelberg affair into an issue affecting the whole of the Federal Republic.

The first thing that happened was that a new SDS assembly was called. Krause had healed all ideological splits and united the SDS.

The SDS, other student organisations and political groups of many shades took an interest in the matter.

It even drove a wedge into the Social Democratic Party, splitting supporters of this radical course of action from opponents.

The Federal Committee of the Young Socialists, the second highest body of this organisation since the Federal Congress, condemned the outspoken Minister of Interior and demanded his dismissal.

A wave of demonstrations throughout the Federal Republic is planned to emphasise this protest. Heidelberg is sparking off a merry state of affairs in university towns in other Federal states.

It is an established fact that the extent and form of demonstrations are never determined by just one side. Police strategists have often had a part in causing the situation to boil over.

The Liberal Minister of the Interior of North Rhine-Westphalia, Willi Weyer, has often shown how reason and flexible tactics can prevent the worst excesses.

The Federal state with the most students in the Federal Republic has the least number of riots and out of hand demonstrations.

Weyer's discretion even pays off when thousands of people, often from competing wings, join together in marches.

More Ministers of the Interior who place reason far above counter-spectacle are to be wished for. There would then be fewer Heidelbergs and less violence on our streets.

Rudolf Maerker

(CHRIST UND WELT, 5 July 1970)

Potsdam Synod me[ets] full of confidence and self-assurance

KielerNachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Everything that has been made so far about the synodal co[...] of the German Democratic R[...] (GDR) Church Alliance in Potsdam [...] the delegates full of self-confidence.

That is as true of the state[...] accounts by Church leaders as it [...] statement with which the Synod [...] ed and enlarged upon its agenda.

It is also true for the style of [...] sion. The constituent Synod of [...] Church Alliance had taken place i[n Sep]tember 1969 under conditions of [...] privacy.

Nine months later pressmen [...] come and Federal Republic [...] staffs, none of which could be [...] ed at Potsdam, were able to g[et infor]mation over the telephone.

Perhaps this change of consciou[sness...] the most important result of effor[ts...] the Potsdam Synod to draw up the [...] balance of the recently begun activ[...] the eight merged Evangelical Church[es...] the GDR and give guiding lines for [...] in the near future.

The uncertainty of its behaviour [...] the past two years seems to have [...] overcome. So has its defiant attitu[de...] too insecure foundation that was [...] racterised by the last regular synod [...] Evangelical Church of Germany (EK[D...] be held in the GDR with its Fürste[nwal]der Declaration of April 1967.

It seems as though the EKD [...] still exists for those responsible. [...] tical voices in the West who wa[nt to] leave the EKD with an all-German [...] the institutional sphere ignored [...] Church Alliance Synod at Potsdam.

The sixty synodists and the memb[ers of] the Conference of GDR Church Le[aders] showed the same self-assurance wh[en fac]ed with political attempts to ma[ke the] Church Alliance separate itself ide[ologi]cally from the Churches in the Fe[deral] Republic by accusing it of lacking lo[yalty] to the constitution.

In this way it was perhaps hoped [to] gain the formal recognition of [...] that is still to be given.

A spiritual community that can [mani]fest itself in the form of free partn[ership] in work on joint tasks was emphasi[sed at] Potsdam as was organisational inde[pen]dence.

But it was made clear that this [...] no way an attempt at fleeing ideolo[gically] from the socialist reality of the GDR.

The Synod professed the character [...] service of the Church in its society [...] responsibility for the State in whi[ch it] existed.

But it did not submit to the temp[tation] of letting the "Party of the w[orking] classes" and the Eastern Christian De[mo]crats formulate the meaning of this [ser]vice and this responsibility.

Delegates at Potsdam, like their co[unt]erparts at the EKD Synod at Stutt[gart,] contributed little of relevance to di[scus]sions on the possible future sense o[f the] "special community of all Evang[elical] Christendom in Germany" advocat[ed by] both the GDR Church Alliance and [the] EKD in the Federal Republic. They [...] ously want to sit back and see [what] happens.

The Potsdam Synod urged the C[on]ference of Church Leaders to allow [no] delays in the process of coalescence [be]tween the member Churches of [the] Church Alliance and continue its effo[rts] for cooperation with the special Luthe[ran] and United Church organisations.

Reinhard Henky[s]

(Kieler Nachrichten, 1 July 19[70])

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Law grants illegitimate children equal rights

William the Conquerer, born in 1027, the natural son of Duke Robert of Normandy, called himself "The Bastard", perhaps even with a certain amount of pride as he had become ruler of England in spite of the stigma of being conceived out of wedlock. In Ancient Rome Spurius was not only a common forename but at the same time the word for bastard. In our society no illegitimate child would think of calling himself proudly a bastard. But the image of children born out of wedlock has changed with the revolution of our moral ideas.

On 1 July the new law concerning illegitimate children entered the statute book. Illegitimate children were for a long time the favourite subject of sociological discussions but when people wanted to set down their ideas in a concrete law sympathies normally lay with legitimate offspring.

Article Six of Basic Law has stated from the very beginning that legislation should give illegitimate children the same conditions for their physical and mental development and their position in society as legitimate children.

The revolutionary reform work fulfilling the demands of Basic Law was finished just before a judgement by the Federal Constitutional Court was to make Article Six a directly valid law.

Until then there had been several bitter attacks from both sides. The advocates of full rights of inheritance for the illegitimate based their claims on the child's blood relationship with the father even if this had been denied under the old law with the help of a pretence.

But it is hard to see someone leaving his fortune to a child just because it is related by blood. The usual reason for appointing an heir is the feeling of a personal bond. Our general laws of inheritance make allowance for this even with the regulations governing reasonable provision for maintenance from the estate.

For the one-sided emphasis on blood relationship Judge Walter Dunz has coined the wonderful term "chromosome positivism".

A series of devious arguments have been brought forward against illegitimate children having full rights of inheritance. The only consideration with a sensible foundation is the fear that an illegitimate child would stubbornly and ruthlessly pursue his claim to the inheritance, leading to the economic ruin of the community of heirs including legitimate children.

The new law has solved this conflict in an exemplary manner. The illegitimate child has a full right of inheritance but it does not take part in the community of heirs. The law replaces the right of inheritance with the right to claim replacement for the inheritance from the community of heirs.

But the new law also places certain responsibilities on an illegitimate child. As he is now considered to be related to his father and his father's family he can in future be forced to maintain him and his next of kin.

Constitutional objections must be made against the regulation that the father must maintain his child as if it were legitimate but on the other hand has no right to influence its education.

As he does not even have the right of hearing in questions of parental control this regulation could contravene the statute of equality embodied in Article Three of Basic Law.

The new maintenance regulations for illegitimate children are an improvement. There is no longer an age limit and whereas the amount was previously linked with the mother's standard of living, the position of both parents is now the decisive factor.

The rights of the mother have also been extended. The father must still pay the costs of the birth as previously but he must also pay if there is a miscarriage. The previous law did not cover this. The mother also has a right to fourteen weeks maintenance instead of the present six weeks.

The new regulation concerning naming the child conforms to the long demanded uniformity of name between mother and child. The child is no longer given the mother's maiden name but the name she had when the child was born.

This can result in the state of affairs where a child born of a adulterous relationship bears the name of a man who has nothing to do with it and can keep the name even if the deceived husband divorces his wife.

As a result of further emancipation the mother alone exercises parental control over the child and is therefore freed from the usually superfluous guardianship by the Court of Chancery. The mother can even prevent the father seeing his child.

It is rather questionable whether on the one hand the father should be made to carry all the burden and yet on the other hand the law should be based on the idea of a man who does not want to know anything about his child and could only endanger it. Besides, disappointed women can find a way to gain primitive revenge here.

Finally the unconditional establishment of paternity is important. It is a precondition for all claims of maintenance by the illegitimate child.

The new law also abolishes the popular *exceptio plurium*, raised in almost every paternity suit. This is the claim by the accused that the mother had had sexual intercourse with several men at the time in question.

In the Scandinavian countries all men who could be the father of the illegitimate child form a kind of community and together provide for the maintenance of the child. The legislature here could not decide to go so far.

Anthrin Andreae

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 July 1970)

Fewer births

Fewer births have been recorded in this country in recent years because of The Pill and uncertainty as to the continued development of the economic miracle.

Last year only 903,000 births were registered at the Federal Statistics Office, the lowest number for nine years. Compared with 1968 the number of births decreased by approximately seven per cent or 66,000 babies.

It has been noticeable that in recent years more older women are having children. An increasing number of teenage girls between 15 and 19 are also having babies.

Statisticians in this country have discovered that the "unexpected" baby plays the same role in marriage as it did for this generation's parents and grandparents. One in five babies are born within the first year of the wedding and more than forty per cent of all births are nine months after the marriage.

Cool statiticians have been able to observe that even in an age of family planning children can decide when and if a couple should marry.

It is not possible to guess if the decline in births will continue or if there will not suddenly be a massive birth explosion. But the statistical experts expect that until 1974 the declining birth rate will continue.

The minimum birth rate will be recorded in 1975 when only 850,000 babies will be born, according to statistical predictions.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 June 1970)

Divorce – Federal Republic style

There will be no Las Vegas type divorces in the Federal Republic even if the Bundestag does pass the new divorce law in the middle of next year as planned.

A glance into the reform package submitted by the marriage Law Commission reveals that judges will be able to make an easier judgement in future when faced by a married couple wanting a divorce or a once happy marriage that has irreparably broken down.

But there can be no talk of divorce on a conveyer belt. The Commission's proposals state expressly that judges should have more chance than they had before of reconciling married couples who have quarrelled.

The proposals are based on the recognition that it is less God than Man who is responsible for the fortune or failure of his marriage. What ultra-conservative circles feel to be a breach of the Holy Sacrament now has the chance of being recognised for what it is – human failure.

Marriage will be subject to the special protection of the State even after divorce reform. But whereas the old law did not provide for voluntary divorce, the reform has the advantage that two people who were adult enough to marry are now considered adult enough to disolve their relationship when it has become an agony to both of them.

August F. Winkler

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 June 1970)

Statistics Office publishes figures on family assets

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Eighty-seven per cent of households in the Federal Republic have at least one savings account, 51 per cent at least one life, endowment or education insurance policy, 49 per cent a policy than matures on death, 38 per cent own a house or property, 21 per cent a building society policy and eighteen per cent shares.

These are the results of a random survey on income and consumption carried out by the Federal Statistics Office in January 1969.

The existence of selected assets in the households is influenced by the net household income and the social position of the head of the household.

24 per cent of households with an income of less than 600 Marks a month own a house or property, twenty per cent had life, endowment or education insurance policy, nine per cent had securities and six per cent building society policies.

68 per cent of households with a net monthly income of between 2,500 and 5,000 Marks owned a house or property, 78 per cent life insurance, 55 per cent securities and 59 per cent building society policies.

There are similar differences between households on various social levels. Life insurance policies are most commonly found in households run by the self-employed (76 per cent) and most rarely in households run by those who do not have their own business (23 per cent).

The latter category are however more likely with a figure of 67 per cent to have death payments insurance than other households.

The self-employed head the list of households with building society policies with 43 per cent, closely followed by officials with forty per cent while only eleven per cent of households run by the non-self-employed possess policies of this type.

As can be expected, the households of the self-employed provide the biggest proportion of securities owners with 31 per cent. The lowest figure is for households run by workers with ten per cent. This is also well below the seventeen per cent figure for the non-self-employed.

The most frequent owners of houses or property are the households of farmers (94 per cent), and the self-employed (65 per cent). The percentages of the other household groups lie between thirty and 37.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 July 1970)

New proposals for conscientious objectors' right to object

Conscientious objectors will no longer have to appear before the usual court to substantiate their claims if the government adopts the proposals of Hans Iven, the government delegate for the Civilian Replacement Service, an organisation that conscientious objectors have to join in lieu of military service.

The Defence Ministry is currently drafting an alteration to the conscription law.

The abolition of proceedings where those who refuse service have to justify their claims is part of Iven's idea for the future organisation of the replacement service.

Another main point is the equal financial and moral position of soldiers and conscientious objectors.

For this reason the government delegate proposes that the Civilian Replacement Service should be renamed the Civilian Service.

Both Iven and Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt reject the designation Peace Service desired by the conscientious objectors themselves.

Iven does however support a pay increase after the first six months of service, as is usual in the armed forces. Welfare benefits should also be aligned to those of the Bundeswehr.

Iven also makes the demand that conscientious objectors should no longer have to carry out auxiliary work. In future they should attend two introductory courses to prepare them for their service.

They must also be given the chance of choosing their work from a list. Eight officials will therefore make regular visits in future to places where conscientious objectors are used in order to hear their needs and cares.

Iven envisages the Replacement Service being extended beyond hospital work as is now usual.

It should also cover humanitarian organisations such as the Red Cross, youth hostels, giving aid abroad if the young men agree to do two years and, finally, helping the Fire Brigade.

Some conscientious objectors will soon help out as holiday replacements in the post office and on the railways.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 July 1970)

■ CINEMA

Fassbinder and Verhoeven liven up Berlin Film Festival

Anybody who faithfully sat through all the films during the first week of the twentieth Berlin International Film Festival (at least two two-hour works a day) will often have considered Orson Welles to be a great prophet.

Years ago Welles said plainly that the cinema would necessarily die. It was exhausted, he said, and had long been overtaken by other more robust media. The film was lying on its deathbed, and was only twitching from time to time.

Are such extensively organised festivals worthwhile for an art form that can obviously produce little of vitality?

Most of the films shown at this year's Festival will rarely be seen on the cinema screen in this country again. On close examination the raciness of the films turn out to be a lazy stroll. There is so much seriousness and expenditure and so little judgement or consequence.

The first week of the Berlin Film Festival was lukewarm.

Belgium was represented by a confusing film from Patrick Ledoux. *The Great Monsieur Klann* was meant to be a satirical exposure of the film industry and its foolish megalomania. It was the story of a super-director who always had to love the woman he had in front of the camera. The last woman escapes him in the flames of celluloid.

This film caused irritation and confusion here. A young director was continually stumbling into the same cliches that he obviously wanted to rid himself of.

The Festival started with a prime example of dilettantism.

This was followed by the Italian Tino Brass, a far more competent director. His



Rainer W. Fassbinder (Photo: Hannes Kilian)

Loud Cry is a kind disguised *Divine Comedy*. Two lovers who cannot meet are forced through seven stations of a comically and cruelly confused world until they find each other.

Tino Brass loves the absurd and is an able exponent of it. He always works fresh brainwaves into the picture and the mad daring he presents has a certain silliness.

His film often shows a really masterly feeling for the time or fear of it. A man with an unchained camera makes fun of a terribly unfunny world.

Alain Robbe-Grillet personally introduced his enigmatic film *In the Garden of Eden and Afterwards* in the *Zoopalast* cinema and was rewarded, not undeservedly, with boos and scorn.

He had made it too easy for his critics. People and students meet in a students' cafe called the *Eden*. Its walls are mirrors, nothing but mirrors.

They seem to lead quite a banal existence. But now Robbe-Grillet starts on his suppositions and shows how worthy of reproach, how wonderful, how adventutous, brutal and loving the life of these people could be.

He blows the soap bubbles of cheap invention. His film remains ineffectual, idle and fatally pretentious and in.

From the United States we saw *Out of it*, a story of puberty, though a very nice one. Young harmless would-be hooligans squabble with one another, they experience quite early on that the world is not a bed of roses, they grow older and soon forget their past. This is a nice film, in the positive sense of the word. But what is it doing at a film festival?

Why too is the film of an off-Brodway play to be seen here in Berlin? Brian de Palma has made a double take with two different cameras rolling at the same time in two different positions of the attempt of a Lower Manhattan theatre group to bring Euripides' *Bacchae* up to date with all the Dionysian joys and nudity of an orgy.

But on the screen the frenzied and unaesthetic performance has a comic effect, if only because of the performers' young American dead seriousness. And even though it had been recorded on film, what did the production have in common with the cinema?

A pleasant young group had come to Berlin from Argentina. They had formed a theatre in Buenos Aires, earned money on television, saved up enough money to shoot their first film, eventually made it and were then allowed to show it at the Berlin Film Festival.

But the Argentinian "Theatre People" did not meet with much more than scorn from the biting Festival audience.

Their film *Disputed Inheritance* is optically expert and often has extremely good sets. They played astonishingly well



Scene from Fassbinder's 'Why does Herr R. run Amok?' (Photo: Marqu...)

in their Latin emphasis. The direction of David Stivel is also competent.

But it was the subject that raised the hackles of the audience. A group of inheritors first get in each other's hair and then at each other's throats. It was all very much like a cheap novel.

After coming to Berlin with great expectations and having made certain sacrifices, the young Argentinians will leave rather down at heart. The selection committee is to be blamed.

Compared with the insignificance of the other films, two contributions from the Federal Republic showed up well. Rainer W. Fassbinder's *Why does Herr R. run Amok?* proved to be by far the most important and talked about film at the Festival.

Fassbinder seems to produce films like clockwork. His latest, in which he shares direction with Michael Fengler, was made in three weeks with the help of his Munich *anti-theater* group. It is a story of total banality. A draughtsman in a samll office lives just like the rest of us.

His family is boring though not malicious. He himself has emotional impulses — he goes into a record shop to buy his wife a record she said she liked when listening to the radio.

It is astonishing how this is shown in the film. The man is unable to express himself, fumbles for expressions and tries to describe the song and the pleasant feeling it gives while the shop girls giggle.

The film is shot in pale, rather hideous colours. The camera is partial to a long, intensive, exhausting shot. It gives no quarter and drinks in the deadly banality of everyday monotony.

This film is a masterful exam... Fassbinder can express the fi... truthfulness of an office party, a... accurately reproduces a conversa... tween workmates or makes the ... comic and the comic unnerving.

There is no villain in the film. ... film is still full of criticism and ... anti-hero reluctantly enters into ... seemingly unknowingly just as ... demned man walks to the scaffold.

At the end he wakes up fr... lethargy for no apparent reason a... ders his wife, her neighbour and ... child. He then hangs himself ... lavatory.

Those who know him are struck... Why did he run amok, they ask. Y... did he?

This is the type of film ... around in the viewer's mind ... time afterward. I often caught ... going through the shabbiness, ... ty and banality of his scenes ... and drinking in their immanent ...

This film still appeals days afte... because of its refined simplicity ... ing sterility. This was certainly the ... effective film by a long chalk ... stage of the festival.

Michael Verhoeven aimed for ... when he shot *O.K.* He transfer... nam atrocity to the hills of Bav... actors show how four GI's rape ... girl who happens to be passing ... bicycle and finally shoot her.

One of the group reports the ... and his four comrades are senten... newspaper report of an event like th... little effect on European readers. ... strikes home when it is transferred ... immediate surroundings and takes ... in our language.

Verhoeven uses the fashionable ... mentary style. He divides the incid... short scenes, each provided with ...

The rape scenes are stressed ... women who were raped in 1945 ... the cinema screaming and protesting.

Does this plain depiction of an ... succeed in its aim of denouncing ... making it extremely despicable?

I don't think so. I fear that ... cinema-goers will sooner take voy... pleasure in the rape. Many peop... repulsion.

I believe that filmed horror of th... does not help people to realise the ... ty of war. This horror is accepted ... consciousness and it is then only th... of as a cinema sensation.

Reproducing an event of this typ... not present it but only takes the ... effect away from it reducing it ... level of consumer goods. And that ... be the worst that could happen.

Friedrich ...

(DIE WELT, 2 July ...)

Sudden ending to Film Festival

The Twentieth International Berlin Film Festival broke up on 5 July after the scandal that arose when the jury declined to include the film *O.K.* among entries for the competition.

The jury announced that it was ending its work. Werner Stein, the Berlin Senator for Arts and Science and official chairman of the Berlin Festival Curatorium, confirmed that the competition had been broken off. He said, "The competition has come to an end."

After a discussion with Werner Stein, the jury announced that evening that it was regretfully stopping work as its time was being taken up with subjects that had nothing to do with the films being shown in Berlin.

It said that it did not think that it could reach an accurate judgement of the films in the time remaining.

Stein then published a statement announcing the end of the competition. He added that no further films for the competition were to be shown.

The directors and producers of eight of the 21 films had already withdrawn their films from the competition by the Sunday as a protest against the jury and organisers of the Festival.

Roland Gall forbade the showing of his film *How I became a Negro* which was to be shown hors concours.

Film makers and film journalists approved by an overwhelming majority of a resolution demanding the resignation of the jury and Alfred Bauer, the Festival Director.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 July 1970)

THEATRE

Thomas Bernhard's play received with luke-warm praise

...is rare for a premiere to be bordering ...a scandal just twenty minutes after ...mencing and yet to be greeted as a ...t success at the end of the first night. ...was precisely this that happened at ...first performance of Thomas Bern...d's play *Ein Fest für Boris* (A feast ...Boris) at the Deutsches Schauspiel...us in Hamburg.

And so Austrian Bernhard has become ...celebrated playwright at the age of 39 ...st a few days after he emerged from ...lative obscurity with the award of the ...üchner Prize for his important narrative works.

The applause at the final curtain in ...amburg was in many ways reminiscent ...f the sight of relief heaved when waking ...om a bad dream and discovering it was ...ot real.

Was this sigh of relief a product of the liberationg force which Thomas Bernhard and Frenchman Antonin Artaud both see ...an encounter with death in the thea...tre?

Or was it the result of the brillant ...aging of the closing scene, the death banquet of the asylum inmates, by young director Claus Peymann that aroused such ...thusiasm among the members of the audience? That is the question.

Bernhard's characters all live in the midst of a "sick-making" Nature, all in...jured, crippled, wounded people, who ...gnify that all living creatures are moving ...ly toward death, in a dramatic manner.

In this reduction of his characters to something less than human Bernhard is reminiscent of Samuel Beckett. In *Ein ...est für Boris*, where all the characters are ...gless he comes very close indeed to the works of Beckett.

But in Bernhard's play this distortion ...f human beings is not an inert event, but always a signal of a catastrophe. It is ...ways in conjunction with heightened ...eelings about life on the part of the men who are threatened.

A key to Bernhard's work can be found ...a Blaise Pascal sentence which he took ...his motto fifteen years ago on the ...casion of his lyric-scenic attempt entitl... *Der Berg*:

"Since human beings were unable to ...ercome death, misery and uncertainty ...y have agreed to ignore them in order ...be happy."

In the *Fest für Boris* it is the main ...ure of Good who leads a life full of ...centricities and self-deceptions — there ...the letter-writing woman who never ...nds a letter, the woman who loves hats ...d gloves, which she tries on by the ...zen and never buys and the welfare ...oman who takes the poorest man from ...e asylum and prepares a feast for him.

But this process, too, thows some ...rpose of forgetting. In the middle of ...e feast Boris, who has been heaped with ...esents and taken good care of, dies ...one.

Ein Fest für Boris is far removed from ...e theatre of social documentation or of ...litical agitation. It is a play that tries to ...easure the present day against the yard...ick of death.

It portrays the actors on the stage of ...fe as participating in a dance of death. It ...ies to lay bare the contradiction of the ...ings they do in a horrific and horrifi...ly funny way.

But this process, too, throws some ...ght on modern society. It shows just how far removed we are from making a fresh start and highlights the senselessness of our hectic searches for Utopia.

One fault in the play is that it is a little way off the bullseye in this respect. It does not make everything so self-evident as Thomas Bernhard's narratives do.

When writing narratives Bernhard has an accuracy in portraying the elementary and social situation of the human being and relentlessly he pinpoints the various aspects and names names.

Nor does the form of the play indicate the skill that Bernhard has achieved in other media. The scene-setting is too longwinded, comprised almost entirely of monologues by the figure of Good.

The highlight of the feast is very impressive but dramatically speaking it lags behind. Only an outstanding actress could possibly put over this overlong introduction in an impressive way.

Even Judith Holzmeister, who plays the part of the good woman in Hamburg, has difficulty. She manages to put across the many aspects of vain self-deception, but she has her work cut out to bring the text to life. Sometimes her acting seems wooden and too full of mannerisms.

Her character only seems to receive a spiritual life when the other characters are gathered around the banqueting table, looking like cripples from a Breughel painting.

This is the moment at which Claus Peymann's production really has the audience in a spell. This macabre wining and dining, storytelling and singing has dynamic force and rises to a moment when uncanny comedy breaks out.

But at the same time the play's action becomes credible; it becomes of greater importance than what is being said and occasionally becomes an end in itself.

The final climax when the dying Boris beats the drum, becomes the high point of the bustle of the feast instead of (as intended) an alarm signal which is never heard.

The continued success of this play is by no means assured despite the rousing applause it received on its triumphant first night. That depends on how far it can be acted in the grim and disturbing way its author intended.

The applause was mainly for the cast and the director, but Bernhard himself did not come on stage.

Nevertheless the audience showed that it was impressed to have encountered a writer who is numbered among the most impressive narrators today.

Bernhard Häußermann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 July 1970)



The legless characters in the Hamburg production of 'A Feast for Boris' (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Hanover's exhibition of paintings on the theme of 'football'

Dieter Brusberg from Hanover, whose two great passions in life are works of art and football has achieved his greatest ambition. During the World Cup competition in Mexico he opened an exhibition in Hanover dedicated to artistic comments an the theme of football.

The exhibition pointed out the surprising fact that with few works produced by modern artists on the theme half of the artists whose works were shown in Hanover, twenty in all including Dieter Asmus, Alexi Ilich Bashlakov, Bernard Schultze and Peter Sorge, had to be spurred on by Dieter Brusberg to conceive works on football.

Certainly things were different in the primitive cultures of Mexico and of the Maya Indians. They played a game that was closely related to our modern-day association football, but their version had an integral part in their cult of Sun worship. And so it was often portrayed in works of art.

In fact in Europe there has been a surprising dearth of paintings and sculptures devoted to the theme of association football. There are of course reasons for this.

For a start few artists have an interest in the sport — the two pursuits have few innate qualities in common. Many artists are put off the theme, if they were considering it, by shock photo reports of some of the less reputable aspects of the game in the press.

But there is a great technical difficulty in translating the action and movement of the human body in football to the unnaturalistic surface of canvas. This is a problem that has so beset Willi Baumeister that he has destroyed many canvases showing sporting scenes.

The birthplace of some of the earliest successful football pictures is, surprisingly, not one of the strongholds of the game, like England, but France. In 1908 Henri Rousseau, who had no inkling of the rules of the game or what the "sport of gentlemen" was all about, but was captured by the colour and movement of the team shirts, painted his naive "Players in a Ball-game".

Robert Delaunay was more abstract, yet more realistic. From 1917 onwards he painted a series of football pictures which concentrated on the visual aspect of the game, and the noise of the crowd that makes football such a popular spectator sport. The result of his works is like a hymn to the joys of being alive.

One generation later, in 1952, an evening match in Paris so attracted the painter Nicolas de Staël that he was moved to paint a series of football pictures.

This was in many ways the inspiration of his art; beforehand his works had been preponderantly abstract and his colours had been timid and reserved. But now his work became more intense, more realistic, more colourful.

One of these works by de Stael is in the Hanover exhibition. There are three constructivistic sketches by El Lissitzky and Willi Baumeister.

Lissitzky's *Sportsmen* (1923) shows three sportsman constructed from geometrical figures. They are like robots. Each has a disc, representing the ball.

Baumeister's figures, too, are simplified till they become just geometrical shapes. They are two-dimensional and used as elements of a picture.

One painter, however, Fritz Genkinger in Stuttgart, has become virtually a football specialist. He painted his first football picture in 1963 and this owes a lot to the visual experience of watching a game of football.

A whole series of football pictures followed this first one and in these realistic aspects gradually took a back seat and artistic forms and patterns came to the force.

Another painter comparable to Genkinger at the Hanover exhibition is Bashlakov. Bashlakov, who was born in Russia is deeply interested in the power of colours and the dynamic interweaving of forms —

Continued on page 8

'Fussball' by Horst Skodlerrak (1969). On the right 'Fussball I' by Joachim Palm (Photos: Edgar Liesoberg)



■ EDUCATION

Television study recommendations raise many questions

Students in the Federal Republic will not be able to lounge on a sofa in their own living quarters while learning their subject via television broadcasts.

Until not long ago the idea of a university of the air was a secret wish of many politicians and television bosses.

But now the emphasis has switched to incorporating television, radio and correspondence courses as part of direct study.

This is at any rate stated in a list of recommendations recently drawn up by the investigating committee of the Permanent Education Ministers' Conference.

Representatives of the central government, Federal states, universities and broadcasting stations who make up the committee took only six month to agree on their basic views on the importance and opportunites of television study and draw up plans for its organisation.

The Education Ministers must now make their decision. This is urgent as the recommendations made by the committee were only a start. The plans must now be put into practice and this will take at least two years.

The reforming character is doubtlessly the most interesting aspect in the previous history of correspondence and broadcast courses that make study more effective by using all possible media such as radio and television, cassettes and accompanying written material.

Another interesting point is that the universities, once again, did not begin to take any notice until ideas for new forms of study were seized upon by politicians and broadcasters outside the campus and the red brick walls.

Because of this there is still no overall plan today that outlines the exact aim of television and media studies, explaining clearly the teaching methods and setting out the curriculum. This work has still to be done.

Time will show whether this can be carried out effectively by the central public institution proposed by the committee.

Of all the basic aims listed by the committee university entry for all who want it must remain a pipe-dream of the unforeseeable future.

As television and media studies would remain the affair of the independent universities, one pre-condition must be a complete reform of university organisation.

The expansion of capacity, another aim, can only be achieved by rationalising the internal of administration universities.

If lectures and part of seminar work are replaced by private study controlled by tutors this would take some of the burden off the lecturers' shoulders. This does not however mean that present entry restrictions can be relaxed to any great extent.

The reform of teaching and study demands a new set of plans for television and media studies as well as for all studies in general.

Demands for a subject dealing with university education can no longer be ignored. And before the problem of university education is solved it will have to be expanded to embrace education based on media.

At the same time the syllabus and the organisation of whole courses will have to be examined.

The inclusion of media studies as building blocks in direct study will affect the presentation of teaching and various teaching beliefs.

Radio stations also have critical questions to answer. How for example is their own independence in compiling programmes to be reconciled with the universities' independence in matters of teaching and research?

The factors mentioned show that the publication of the recommendations forms only the beginning of discussions. The Education Ministers would do well not to tie themselves down to fixed organisational schemes too early.

They must allow a lot of time for experiments.

But they must give a clear go-ahead for media studies if the discussion is to have any chance of being fruitful.

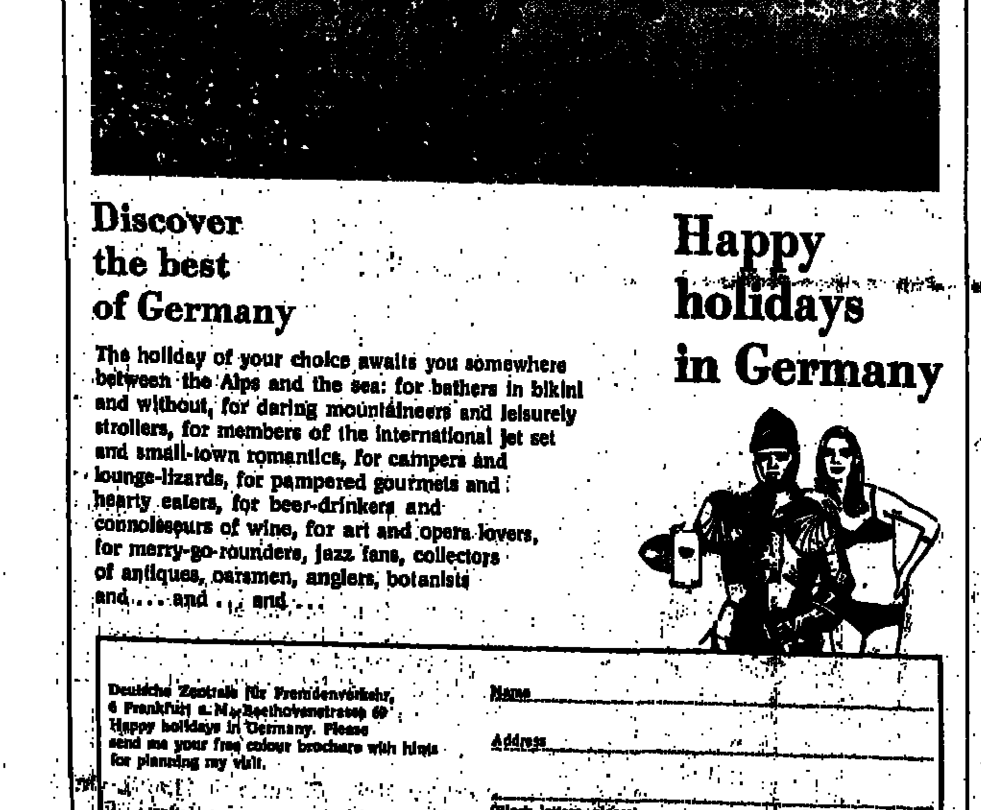
Fritz Hufen
(DIE WELT, 1 July 1970)

89,000 school-leavers hope to continue their studies

A survey commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the Education Ministers' Conference shows that 89,000 of the people who will leave school this year want continue their studies.

Of every hundred asked only nine said that they did not want to go studying.

(DIE WELT, 30 June 1970)



Artists' impressions of football sport

Continued from page 7

the football field is to him a scene of tension.

But his works are just as devoid of aggression as these of Peter Nagel, as the composition with four balls by Markus Lüpertz and as the works of Horst Skordlerrak.

Genkinger and Bashlakov are significant antinaturalists and in my opinion they have successfully fought for the vivid in a no less flesh-and-blood art form.

In contrast to all this there is the satirical side of this exhibition with those artists who use the game of football as an opportunity for a touch of satire such as using a politician's head as the football. Hans-Jürgen Diehl is one such artist.

We did find in this exhibition criticism of the brutality that does sometimes occur on and around the football field, but we find surprisingly little comment on the effects of football on society.

The critical side is so overdone that at times it goes beyond the bounds of the artistic. One outstanding example is Bernard Schultze. His creation *Migof Football* shows signs of overenthusiasm and brutality on the part of players. This is not just confined to the football field, but is symbolic of many an everyday tough battle.

Herbert H. Wagner
(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

More publicity for university crisis, say professors

A conference of professors in Bo[nn] which politicians, economists, trades union officials had also been [invit]ed has given the official go-head to [form] an association under the name "Fr[eedom] of Arts and Science."

The new association will be o[fficially] established at a larger congress to b[e held] at the end of this year. The asso[ciation] will be open to all people from political, economic or social spheres [who] regard the present crisis state of the [uni]versity to be closely linked to the [socio]gical problem.

Among members of the action [com]mittee are ex-Minister Gerhard Sch[röder], Bundestag Vice-President Sch[mitt-]Vockenhausen and Professors S[...] Löwenthal, Meier, Lübbe, Ruegg, [...] Ortlieb, Scheuch and Nolte.

Until the new organisation is s[et up] groups existing locally are to attra[ct] members who are ready, in the w[ords of] Professor Hennis of Freiburg, to show [the] flag.

At the Bonn conference several ex[am]ples were cited of professors who st[ood] aloof out of resignation, opportunism [or] a lack of civil courage, allowing extre[me] groups to increase their influence wi[thout] doing anything to counter them.

Paricular attention should be pa[id to] the proposal of forming an indepe[ndent] commission, along the lines of the B[ritish] Royal Commision, to investigate wi[thout] bias and objectively the present crisis of the universities.

Proposals made by the profess[ors in] Bonn are aimed at two immediate [aims]. First of all the public should be info[rmed] of the reason for the crisis at unive[rsities] and then a reform programme sh[ould be] drawn up that also guarantees th[e free]dom of teaching and research.

The Tübingen sociologist Tenbruck [said] that the professors must sell their [...] if they were to gain any response a[nd] especially in the mass media.

Unless there is a mass organisati[on] basis neither politicians nor the ge[neral] public will pay any attention to th[e re]form proposals.

The realisation of great aims is clea[rly] dependent on certain conditions. If the planned "Freedom for Arts and Science" association does not manage to attract a large part of the professors in the individ[u]al university towns it runs the risk [of] not achieving the necessary representa[tive] character necessary to gain the support [of] all social groups.

The founders — already organised [in] the Scientific Society formed in 196[.] have consciously not committed the[m]selves to one political party. Their p[osi]tion can best be described as progre[ssive] centre, a term embracing both left- [and] right-wing tendencies.

The members of the action comm[ittee] are well-known names in the acad[emic] and political world and can certainly [not] be bought by one side or the other.

In relation to the millions of Marks [put] forward by private entreprise for rese[arch] and teaching projects it is quite rem[ark]able how little attention is paid by la[rge] sections of the economy and society [to] developments that could in the long [run] endanger freedom of research and te[ach]ing.

Rainer C[...]
(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

Schoolboy salaries

All pupils in the upper three class[es of] high school and those atten[ding] vocational schools will be able to a[pply] for a government allowance from 1 [...]

Pupils will be able to claim up to [...] Marks a month to continue their edu[ca]tion.

(DIE WELT, 30 June 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Nuremberg conference discusses the secrets of ageing

All civilisations over the years have witnessed clashes between the younger generation and its elders, but never has opposition been so harsh as it is in our industrial society.

Events today at the universities have their counterparts in political life, within the political parties and on the factory floor.

It seems paradoxical that a youth enthusing over veteran cars and liking clothes that granny would have been proud to wear in her youth has so little in common with the old folk.

It also seems paradoxical that elderly or ageing people try to put youth in its place, complain of the excesses of puberty and yet never stop wanting to be young.

Doctors can cite many examples of patients coming to them with the request that their potency or vanished youth should be restored. These patients are

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

extremely worried about signs of rustiness.

One way out of this dilemma is to tell them that ageing is a dynamic process that starts in early life and not ten or twenty years before the arbitrarily fixed age of retirement.

Preparing for old age was dealt with at length at this year's congress of the Society of Gerontology in Nuremberg.

Munich Professor Adolf Störmer, former head surgeon at Schwabing Hospital, said that ageing was an organisational process that could be regulated in time. He himself had solved the change of role conditioned by old age by working.

An elderly person in the best of mental health considers ageing to be fulfilment, Professor Störmer said, and he does not respond to propaganda for rejuvenating elixirs, substances that are without all scientific foundation.

Preparation for old age, the basic gerohygienic principle of life, is a problem for the whole of society and can only be solved by central planning, Professor Störmer continued.

Politicians however had not adequately recognised the special position of the elderly and the present state of medical and social care still showed few examples of practical medical welfare.

Bonn had a word to say on the subject discussed at Nuremberg. Dr A. Paul, the delegate of the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health, said that we needed to start planning health and welfare policies for the year 2000 today.

Thinking in long time spans such as this should however not deter from pragmatism that could help to improve the lot of the elderly in our society.

There was talk in Nuremberg of ageing by plan. This would be a success in the long run only if the ageing pursued plans that had been drawn up for them personally.

Living healthily after the first heart attack and taking up a hobby at retirement is not an effective way to stop the ageing process.

Physical activity in younger years, even a successful career in competitive sports, is of no use to an old man who has rested on his laurels.

If training is not kept up, his arteries will harden just as much as those of a person who has never been athletic. Training taken up at the age of forty and practised regularly — not competitive sport — will on the other hand maintain the heart and circulatory system, general mobility and good health until an advanced age.

The exclusive use of certain muscles or arteries can however lead to premature arteriosclerosis. Dr O. Hartleb of Leverkusen Geriatric Hospital said that manual workers such as smiths and fitters were often found to have extensive hardening of the arteries used most.

People should take complete stock of their health before becoming old. Professor Störmer repeated an old demand of gerontologists by saying that there should be general medical examinations from the age of forty.

Experimental gerontology was represented for the first time at the Nuremberg conference. This studies the ageing process and the conditions surrounding it from a medical and psychological point of view.

Professor F. Verzar, Director of the Institute of Experimental Gerontology in Basle and chairman of the day for this subject in Nuremberg, said that ageing was actually a failure to adapt.

This trouble affected everything right down to the cell system. It can be seen in the poor healing of skin wounds and bone fractures in old people.

In his experiments on animals, the Ulm pathologist, Professor G. Beneke, allowed that disturbances in the formation of connective tissue caused by old age became more obvious when the cells of the connective tissue were forced to do repair work.

Disturbances or delays in the formation of new cells occurred relatively early in life. Professor Beneke gave several examples to support the theory that the cells of connective tissue produced false synthesised products and useless protein in very old age.

Present observations do not provide any hopes of bringing about rejuvenation by stopping production of this useless protein.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 June 1970)

Safer pharmaceutic treatment

To increase the degree of safety in the use of pharmaceutics, chemical manufacturers Bayer and Hoechst, among other drug producers, have decided to add information on side and after-effects to all advertisements for medicaments on prescription.

The additional information will not replace the comprehensive medical catalogue but it will supplement the most important facts about new pharmaceutics.

Special notes of caution will help doctors calculate better the risks connected with every course of treatment involving these drugs.

This type of information on side and after-effects have long been usual for reasons of safety in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 June 1970)

Harmless drugs dangerous for the elderly

Speaking at the Gerontological Society's congress at Nuremberg, Professor G. Quadt of the pathological department of Heidelberg University said that even apparently harmless luxuries should only be taken in moderate proportions by the elderly.

What was harmless for healthy people could, under circumstances, prove dangerous for the elderly and infirm, the Professor said.

He mentioned the stimulant coffein as an example. In a pre-damaged brain this could lead to exhaustion and death. Continual consumption of the otherwise harmless sweetener natrium cyclamate can also cause considerable changes in a pre-damaged brain.

There was often no control over the consumption of drugs which had a weak effect and which were thus considered to be harmless.

Professor Quadt told the congress of an elderly married couple who had used a preparation against rheumatism for a long time. This had resulted in their deaths.

The preparation had contained a hormone that was received by the skin in great quantity. Experiments on animals showed that traces of the hormone were then to be found in the brain and liver. The brain impulses of the animals were considerably changed and many died.

(DIE WELT, 22 June 1970)

The male climacteric is a scientific fact

The male climacteric is now a firm concept since researchers discovered that it was caused by specific hormone changes that were not known until recently.

The individual stages of this process cannot be as clearly delineated in men as in women.

Scientists believe that hardening of the arteries is not dependent on these changes in the hormones.

The symptoms of this organic process is well known in women. At the Berlin Medical Congress Dr Eva Richter of the clinical research department of the Schering joint-stock company said that recent investigations had shown that men too have difficulties in adapting between forty and sixty.

These are comparable to similar difficulties experienced by women, Dr Eva Richter said.

As more and more people are reaching an advanced age these facts are of psychological and sociological as well as of medical interest.

The formation of oestrogen, the female sex hormone, in the ovaries gradually decreases even before the actual change of life. This decrease continues until an advanced age.

Continuing oestrogen production means that a woman's change of life can often last as long as twelve years. This however varies greatly from case to case.

In males there is an increase in testestrone production during puberty and a decrease of this hormone in later stages of life. The testesterone curve of the male runs almost parallel to the female oestrogen curve.

Possible treatment consists of injecting androgen, a male sexual hormone. But this should not lead people to postpone the decrease of hormone production with long-term substitutes.

For women the change of life means an end to their fertility. Men on the other hand are often capable of siring children until they are quite old.

The still existent images of a matron and a man in his best years lead to psychotherapeutic difficulties as similar symptoms in men and women are experienced and treated differently.

The menopause, the preceding irregular period and typical organic symptoms such as sudden spells of fever or cold, an irregular heart, increased irritation, inward unrest and tension, decreased perception, loss of memory and lack of concentration are frequently not recognised for what they are.

A false diagnosis is given because of the double strain of carrying out a profession and running a home that many women take upon themselves.

The possibility that the trouble could be due to hormones is not considered until the first symptoms occur in the sexual sphere.

The decrease of potency and the sexual drive can have psychological as well as organic effects. Medicine today gives the opportunity of reactivating potency with male hormones.

But an understanding talk with a doctor is far more important than stimulating or tranquillising drugs. He will warn his patient from the two equally dangerous courses of lightly dismissing his complaint and overestimating it.

The symptoms of the male change of life are often very unspecific. Dr Friedrich Bentzin of the medical and scientific department of the Schering company said that it was usually troubled potency that made a man go to his doctor.

Some ten per cent of all marriages in the Federal Republic are childless. In half the cases the man is the cause. But eighty per cent of these patients can be made potent by treatment with drugs.

The decisive difference between the change of life in men and in women is in this disparity between desire and potency.

It is here that feelings of inferiority exist or originate. There is then always the danger of neurosis.

Sexual failure weighs heavily on a man, the Kinsey Report states that some five per cent of fifty-year-old men are affected by difficulties concerned with potency.

Investigations in Czechoslovakia show that these complaints occur in thirty per cent of sixty-year-olds. This figure rises rapidly as age increases.

Sexual disturbances have, with few exceptions, mental origins. Mental stress leads to a change in the metabolism of hormones. The fluctuating psychosomatic relations become particular evident in the sexual sphere.

Environmental factors should not be underestimated in relation to sexual behaviour.

Dr Bentzin said that the relationship between partners should always be considered when judging the overall situation.

Deficient or lacking potency is often no more than a sympton of a general illness such as diabetes, hepatitis or arteriosclerosis.

If the main complaint can be improved or cleared up completely, then potency too improves without the need for further treatment. Impotence must not therefore be equated with hormone deficiency, as happens from time to time.

L. Nitschmann
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 June 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Increased prices remain central economic problem



The Bundestag has adjourned for the summer recess and members of parliament are taking their holidays, but in politics there is hardly what could be called a holiday atmosphere.

The economy is running hot again and this is causing continued apprehension and tension in political and economic circles. Rising prices are unfortunately not taking a holiday — they are still hard at work!

Shortly before cases were packed Economic Affairs Minister Schiller managed to postpone indefinitely the proposed tax reductions that have been delayed over and over again. (The measures in question were then reduction of the supplementary levy on income tax and the planned doubling of the tax-free allowance on incomes.)

This point in the government's programme, which, it seemed from the start, could not be pushed through speedily, will probably be reconsidered, it is to be hoped, when the intentional bolstering of the general purchasing power of the public is no longer regarded as an economics policy sin.

Presumably some time will elapse before this point of view is held by the makers of economic policies. If another wave of wage and salary increases engulfs us in the autumn, as the Bundesbank and other economic observers warn us, then, of course, there will be no question of tax reliefs.

Quite the contrary: we may have to reckon with tax increases. These may take the form of advance payments or they may take the form of additional levies subject to a time limit.

If it were possible to give the Bundesbank precedence in the spring at the time when Karl Schiller wanted to cut the purchasing power of the man in the street with increased taxes, then this is certainly no longer possible.

The Bundesbank is taking great pains to keep credit for industry hard to get and expensive. The flood of money from abroad, of which there was an inundation for a time in June, is running counter to the Bundesbank's intentions.

If this is the time for action to be taken then it is certainly up to the government to take it.

On the other hand the government must be granted the right to stick to its guns and not make a sudden change of policy at a stage in economic developments where it seems that a certain degree of stability is just around the corner.

It seems that the number of incoming orders is levelling out, exports are not so high and prices may be checked. The alarm signal sent out recently by the Bundesbank should not be allowed to deceive.

There are good grounds for thinking that this may be just a passing phase, a pause for breath and that the rise in prices will get going again in the autumn.

If the next set of economic data points in this direction then the government should not hesitate any longer to implement the Economic Stabilisation Act.

To act purposefully involves limiting tax incentives to invest in new machinery and plant (degressive depreciation).

It is only if there are steps taken within a company to check the boom that its employes can be expected to swallow higher taxes and smaller net incomes in favour of stable prices. Obviously the Bundesbank does not agree with this, however, since, in its last monthly report it stated that it wanted two bites of the cherry. It is to be doubted that there will be a majority in favour of this in the Bonn Coalition. It is not in vain that the Free Democrats called for burdens to be removed from industries.

In this respect things are little better in the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union camp. They may be blaming the government for its lack of action to clear up the economic mess, but their own alternative programme is unsatisfactory.

It prescribes neither the one alternative of making depreciations more difficult nor the other — increased taxes.

If the Social Democrats wish to follow the lead given them by the Bundesbank it is by no means certain that they can count on the support of their coalition partners. On top of this they must be prepared for attempts by the Opposition to fire a broadside in the Bundestag.

If the Bundestag is recalled from holiday it is likely that the CDU/CSU will vaunt their tax credit notes scheme again.

Of course it is a more comfortable solution to avoid enforced measures and rely on the voluntary participation of people in this country in the government's efforts to cut down the purchasing power of the man in the street.

If they carry a good rate of interest tax credit notes are an attractive porposition. But it would be over-optimistic to rate their effect on the economy too highly. If the government wants to make fiscal measures an instrument of economic policies it must go the whole hog.

Problems and hindrances looming up should not be used by the Social Democrats as an excuse for doing nothing. The Party must be clear in its own mind that the public expects the government in Bonn to control the economy and balance its books.

When prices rise substantially the government must do its bit by cutting government spending and if other measure fail it must check the public's spending spree by raising taxes.

Since the central government has not reduced its budget sufficiently, the Federal states are not being frugal enough and local governments are still spending far too much, private expenditure has to be checked.

Many tacticians in Bonn consider that private demand must be cut anyway so that government expenditure can be increased substantially next year, allowing the goverment's social reforms programmes to be carried out.

Many tacticians in Bonn consider that private demand must be cut anyway so that government expenditure can be increased substantially next year, allowing the government's social reforms programmes to be carried out.

Whether they can balance their books will depend on the turn the economy takes.

If the SPD/FDP government manages to make economies, but only as a result of a tough programme, it runs the risk of just getting the economy back on its feet again before it is voted out of power.

With coffers full presumably the CDU would be able to carry out a worthwhile and sensible programme in the future. In its recently drafted party programme education, science and research are high on the lists.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 June 1970)

Fritz Berg, BDI President (Photo:

Spotlight on the BDI

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The central industrialists organisation in the Federal Republic is the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) which is meeting in Hamburg at the moment.

In the BDI there are more than a dozen industrial leadership groups. They range from the motor industry to chemicals and from textiles to glassware. The organisation has its headquarters in Cologne.

The BDI was born and christened in October 1949. Its "great" predecessor was the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie, which was usually headed by representatives of heavy industry in the Rhine and Ruhr areas or leaders of chemicals firms.

In 1949 the leaders of industry nominated Fritz Berg, a factory-owner from Altena, as their President. He ran a medium-sized concern in his mountain homeland.

He managed to gain the complete confidence of his colleagues and upon re-election will serve for two more years.

In the context of delineating the tasks and responsibilities of industrial ... the BDI concentrates on acting as representative of the public, the Bundestag, the government and other countries. The employers' unions are responsible for social welfare and tariff polices. They work in very close cooperation with the BDI.

A presidium and committee control the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie. A large business management group runs the day-to-day business and acts on decisions taken by the board.

The titles of the four main sections of this business management group show where the emphasis is laid on the programme of work. Firstly there are matters concerning the economy, industrial competitiveness and matters of company policy. Then there are matters of industrial structure and development, financial policy and legal matters as well as the export economy

Representatives of the BDI in the Federal states are the extension of the central committee. Bonn is the nerve centre of the BDI and from there communications are kept up on a direct line with the Bundestag and the ministries.

Branches of the BDI in Brussels, London, New York and Paris help to give the information required for modern industrial policies and keep contact with the European Economic Community and the most important Western industrial nations.

Werner Mühlbradt

(DIE WELT, 1 July 1970)

BDI aims to improve industrial and public relations

Federal Republic industrialists are fear excessive State interference in company policy-making decisions by means of merger controls and an extension of monopolies legislation.

In a recent meeting of the group affiliated to the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI) concerned with company competitiveness which met in Hamburg prior to the BDI conference, grave concern was expressed about the new clause on monopolies planned by the Economic Affairs Ministry.

Herr Schlecht of the Ministry advised heads of industry to end the phase of outright rejection of such legislation and to prepare to make some constructive suggestions for a law that would guarantee competitiveness and healthy rivalry within industry but at the same time preserve the structure of industry which is vital not just for the concerns themselves.

From the point of view of industry the amendment to legislation on monopolies should be restricted to making cooperation on the part of small and middle-sized companies easier.

The need for merger control is being contested now as hotly as ever. It is seen as being another step towards government dictatorship of industry.

Herr Schlecht gave the need for equilibrium in policies concerning industrial competitiveness as the grounds for amendments to monopolies legislations.

He maintained that the strict ban on monopolies, which would only be relaxed for industrial cooperation that would lead to increased production, now required a corresponding ruling on industrial concentrations.

In 1970 alone it is reckoned that there will be around 400 mergers in this country. Preventive measures on merger control should, as Schlecht put it, be confined to "turnover millionaires".

Professor Kantzenbach, too, has called for more equilibrium in policies concerning company competitiveness. Protecting the market economy required a clearly outlined control of power, such as the proposed amendments to monopolies legislation were trying to achieve.

The BDI group known as *Bildungs- und Forschungspolitik heute — Gemeinschaftsaufgaben von Staat und Industrie* called for the general introduction of a tenth, full-time year of education in the form of a year of career training. This BDI group is responsible for education and research as the common responsibility of the government and of industry.

It should be possible to organise this career-training year with the help of specially arranged agreements with industry.

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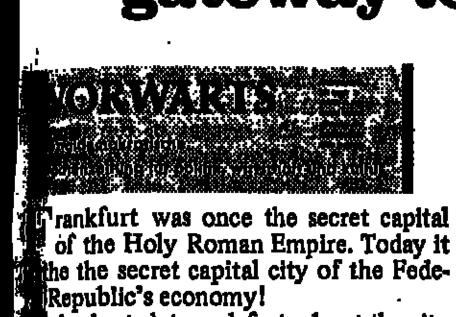
This work group of the BDI stated that there is growing concern about the cleft that has opened up between the continually increasing demand for youngsters trained in the natural sciences and in technology and the stagnating or dwindling numbers of students and teachers in these fields.

The group considered it absolutely essential that there should be closer cooperation among industrialists on the

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BUSINESS

Frankfurt – this country's gateway to the world



Frankfurt was once the secret capital of the Holy Roman Empire. Today it the the secret capital city of the Federal Republic's economy!

A look at data and facts about the city on the River Main and its economic significance shows that the secrecy is only a very thin veneer. It soon becomes obvious that the balance sheet of Frankfurt's economy stands comparison with that of cities such as London and Paris.

Certainly Frankfurt must be regarded as a banking centre of great international significance. Many people would go so far as to rank Frankfurt higher in the banking world than many other European cities. Without doubt no other Federal Republic city challenges Frankfurt's position as a banking centre.

All major Federal Republic banks have their headquarters in the city on the Main as does the Bundesbank. The number of other banks and finance houses with headquarters and branches in Frankfurt runs into hundreds and these include around fifty branches of foreign banks which operate from Frankfurt not only to cover Hesse or even just the Federal Republic, but sometimes large sections of Europe as well.

Frankfurt's role is generally recognised and quite unchallenged.

It is even more interesting to learn that there is no greater inland trading centre in the Federal Republic than Frankfurt.

Four thousand six hundred companies representing all sectors of industry and commerce have branches or main offices in Frankfurt. Only Hamburg and Bremen can claim to have a larger slice of the Federal Republic trading cake and that by virtue of their ports through which import and export goods flow.

With its vital significance in this country and Europe as a whole Frankfurt's importance in its immediate context — Hesse — is virtually inestimable.

Not only does Frankfurt bring in more taxes than any other city, but also it enjoys facilities such as an airport and a number of important trade fairs with their beneficial effects on trade and the economy. And Frankfurt has a vast hinterland.

In Frankfurt the stages, the Opera House, the *Schauspiel* and *Kammerspiel*, are all financed by the municipal authorities as are the many museums, which in other cities are supported by the Bonn government, and the Federal state government.

Added to this Frankfurt still makes its annual grant of several million Marks to the University and other advanced education establishments.

Frankfurt's trade fairs, the spring and autumn fairs and the great international exhibitions such as the book fair, fur fair, Achema and the motor show are the joint efforts of the city of Frankfurt and the Federal state of Hesse.

Even the gigantic Frankfurt airport, one of the largest in western Europe is partly supported by the municipal authorities. This is far from being a small burden, taking into account the massive expenditure recently made on a new reception hall and the work that is going on to expand the airport.

This is viewed as an investment, a long-term one that will strengthen Frankfurt and its environs in their position in the European Economic Community and in the world.

Nor will these forward-looking plans for the city, its hinterland and the state of Hesse mean that any local industries have to make any financial sacrifices in order to benefit from Frankfurt's bustling modern airport.

Frankfurt, in its attempts to attain, maintain and deserve the title "gateway to the world" is having to pay a high price, since the cost of ambitious investments must be borne by the city.

On the other hand Frankfurt will have only a share in the advantages that accrue from these investments.

Of course there are sectors of the industrial economy in which Frankfurt has a particularly large share. One Mark in three spent in shops in Hesse ends up in Frankfurt's cash registers.

The Frankfurter Zeil, the famous shopping street, enjoys one per cent of the whole retail trade turnover in the Federal Republic! This surely makes it the most successful shopping street in this country.

Compared with transport, trade and banking, industry does not seem at first to have much say in the daily life of Frankfurt. But appearances are deceptive.

There are indeed greater industrial cities (though from a quantitative point of view Frankfurt is one of the greatest), but there are very few cities in the Federal Republic that can claim to export such a high percentage of their annual product.

Frankfurt's industry is centred on chemicals, machinery manufacture and electronics which gives it a vital role to play, not just in the European Economic Community but all over the world as well.

Some specialised concerns export up to 75 per cent of their products. The overall export rate for Frankfurt industry is 32 per cent, whereas the national average is only 18.4 per cent.

It is this combination of trade centre, banking headquarters and transport crossroads coupled with local industry that gives Frankfurt its special role within the European Economic Community.

Frankfurt enjoys this role and profits from it, passing on this profit to Hesse and the whole of the Federal Republic with forward-looking ideas.

Joachim Peter

(VORWÄRTS, 25 June 1970)



The hall used for the Frankfurt Fair

(Photos: Brigitte Kleinhans)

Kurt Lotz, VW Board Chairman

(Photo: dpa)

Continued from page 10

matter of career training. It suggested that a "curatorium for career training as a part of the economy" should be set up in order to coordinate the various efforts that are being made in this direction.

It was the duty of the economy, the group declared, to bring in a wide-ranging graded education and make ready a vast array of possibilities for further education to improve the situation with regard to finding the right man for the right job and to encourage young people to search out continually the possibilities for further education.

Helmuth Burckhardt, a member of the BDI presidium, himself an engineer, chaired this work group.

State Secretary von Heppe of the Federal Ministry for Science (and Education), announced the education and research plans at present on the government's books.

Professor B. Lutz answered questions on career education and training. He is President of the Federal Institute for Career Training Research.

Professor E. Ziebart dealt with questions concerning the training of young people to follow professions in technology and the natural sciences.

DIE WELT, 30 June 1970)

New Volkswagen models remain on the secret list

The head of the board at Volkswagens, Kurt Lotz, has announced new Volkswagen models on the way. At the quietest and most matter-of-fact general meeting at Volkswagen in Wolfsburg Lotz did not specify what type of vehicles are being planned or when they will be on view.

Lotz said that a massive concern like Volkswagen with an expected turnover of 16,000 million Marks in 1970 simply could not afford to limit the number and type of vehicles on offer.

He added that Volkswagen had in the types of car and van already in production a good basis for future trading, but he felt that something new was required to provide a sound basis in years to come.

Lotz pointed out that the share of the VW market now held by the famous "beetle" has sunk. He said that the beginning of production on the K70 middle sized car, taken over from NSU, would be a step in the direction of increased variety in the Volkswagen range.

"This car will cost more than the Volkswagen 411. It will not have the Wankel motor.

But Volkswagen are interested in the development of the Wankel motor which they consider one of the most important developments recently in the motor industry. Work on the motor will be continued. uned.

"We are not prepared to let other companies take over the Wankel motor. We want to be there ourselves when the great breakthrough is made with this engine," Herr Lotz said.

Herr Lotz came out strongly in favour of agreed measures to improve safety in car design and to check the harmful effects of exhaust fumes. He said that these should be based on experiments at present being conducted in the United States of America.

He underlined the interest being shown at Volkswagen for European cooperative ventures, but emphasised that these should have an economic end in view and not just be pursued for reasons of prestige.

Looking at the economic year ending 1970 Lotz confirmed that there as been a slight decline in exports on the European market, while production rates at home have continued to rise satisfactorily. Business on foreign markets remains good.

In the first six months of 1970 company turnover rose by thirteen per cent. Production went up by eight per cent. This showed a clear levelling off of the stormy growth rates notched up in previous years.

Volkswagen are expecting growth in the region of ten per cent or more for the year 1970.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 July 1970)

Butter for the needy

Aktion Sozialbutter, the Agriculture Ministry's scheme for reducing "the butter mountain" is to be extended, according to a spokesman for the Ministry.

Needy people covered by the scheme, who are not in homes and institutions, will receive welfare money, under legislation contained in the Social Welfare Act, in return for vouchers for up to one pound (500 grams) of butter every month. On each half-pound packet there will be a price reduction of 1 Mark 20 Pfennigs. (Kieler Nachrichten, 19 June 1970)

■ SCIENCE

Tall mountains from tiny microbes grow

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Tiny microbes called phoraminiphera once built entire limestone mountain ranges in the Alps, West Asia, North Africa and elsewhere. To this day they are of importance for the world's economy as fossils indicative of crude oil deposits.

In nearly every instance prospectors are guided in their search for black gold by the presence of phoraminiphera. Even a few grammes of rock drilled from down below have a tale to tell.

A small plug of rock from a drill will contain dozens or even hundreds of often bizarre microbes on the basis of which the age and geological formation of the sample can be determined.

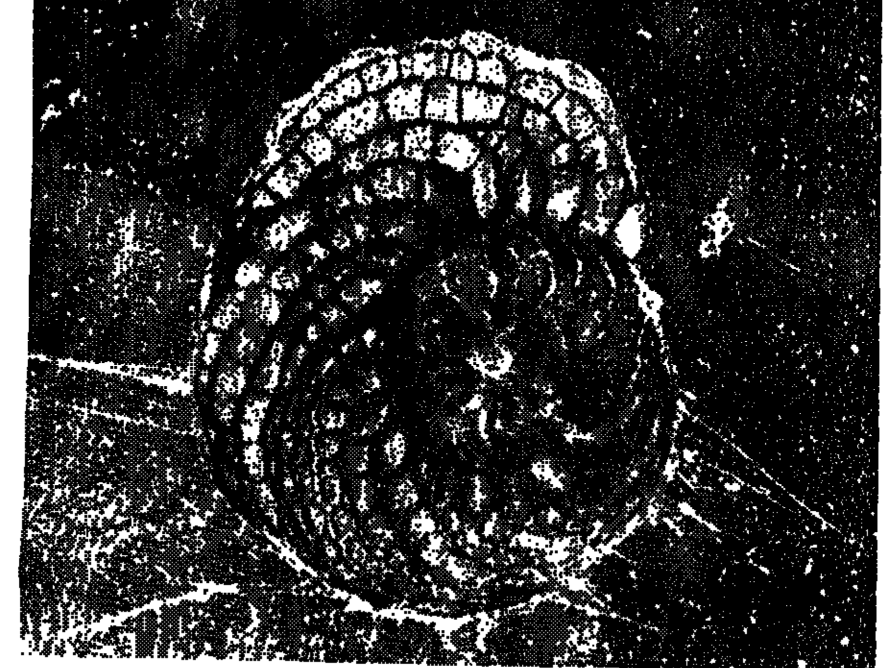
All over the world specialists known as micropalaeontologists work for oil companies on bore probe analysis and in many cases their work on phoraminiphera forms the very basis of meaningful prospecting.

Only recently has work been carried out on the biology of phoraminiphera to find out the connections between biological and geological performance, that is to say, the amassing of certain phoraminiphera to form layers of limestone hundreds of metres thick.

The oil industry, according to Royal Dutch, is now embarking on a major research venture, breeding living phoraminiphera in order to determine whether differences in shell formation occur in water of different temperature and salt content.

These tiny creatures only a millimetre or two in size have tiny snail-like shells. A mere difference in the thread, as it were, could provide an important clue as to the environment in which the fossil specimens flourished.

Corresponding conclusions can then be drawn from the state of fossil specimens as to the temperature and salt content of the prehistoric oceans in which they formed limestone like coral forms reefs. These would also be the conditions under which petroleum came into being.



An enlargement of a heterostegina depressa, in actual size only two millimetres long. The organism is a single cell. (Photo: Dr Rudolf Röttger)

This research is as yet only in its initial stages, though.

Surprising results that could explain why microbes exist in such enormous numbers on the seabed that they are sufficient to build mountains have been achieved by two scientists at the University of Kiel in breeding large phoraminiphera from the Persian Gulf.

Meteor, the Federal Republic research vessel, brought a number of these gigantic microbes back from an expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1965. Their shells – and a microbe of this category is the mountain-builder – can be up to a centimetre in diameter.

These live specimens of heterostegina were bred for several years. In the process it became clear that although the microbes must gain nutrition somehow or other they flourish and breed in pure, filtrated seawater without any trace of possible food.

In sufficient amounts of warm water these lumps of protoplasm encased in a chalk shell consisting of a large number of individual chambers prosper and multiply without any difficulty.

Lutze and Röttger, the Kiel palaeontologist and zoologist, were able for the first time to observe how heterostegina breed. Unlike most microbes, which split into two, heterostegina emit hundreds of minute lumps of plasma from their shell. These are the young, as it were. They grow, have shells of their own and breed in their turn.

Those destined to survive are always coloured greenish-brown by microscopic algae that live in the protein gel of the phoraminiphera's bodies and also multiply.

The existence of these algae, which was already known, proved the key to the apparently foodless subsistence of the gigantic microbes.

They live in symbiosis with the algae, which live and multiply within the phoraminiphera but also serve as their hosts' food. The phoraminiphera eat part of the algae.

Zoologist Röttger indentified vestiges of algae in the exrota of the heterostegina, so proving the point.

What is more, the phoraminiphera starve if the algae that live inside them stop working and no longer breed. Like all plants, algae draw nourishment from sunlight, water and the nutritious salts of seawater and the new substance formed enables them to multiply.

If the host phoraminiphera are put into complete darkness the algae cease to perform and the host animals cease to grow, it was proved in Kiel.

This symbiosis thus explains how large phoraminiphera manage to live and grow without any evident source of nutrition. Their food is created in their own protoplasm from sunlight and sea salt by parasite algae.

Which only goes to show that even at this low level of development biological processes can be extremely subtle.

The laboratory heterostegina live in tiny glass bowls in an oven. Every effort is undertaken to make them feel at home but the ideal conditions have yet to be found.

The temperature of the water in which they live is 24 degrees centigrade, the same as on the bed of the Persian Gulf, yet many of them breed only slowly and others even sustain shell defects.

A comprehensive programme of experiments is under way to determine why this happens. Sterilised seawater is used, the temperature changed, the water kept in motion and so on, all with the aim of finding out what are the right biological conditions for the microbes.

So the reason why certain phoraminiphera are able to amass in such numbers on the seabed that in certain circumstances they can form entire limestone rock formations is simple enough.

Indirectly they subsist on the light and seawater around them, the water containing the raw materials needed by the algae on which the phoraminiphera live.

Harald Steinert
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 June 1970)

Patina analysis uncovers forgeries

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

For more than a millenium the patina of old bronze and cooper objects has been held in high esteem by collectors, particularly in China, where antiques have been collected for a very long time.

The brilliant red and green patinas of pre-Christian bronzes have always been considered to be proof of authenticity.

As every patina consists of chemically different minerals with characteristics of their own a perfected X-ray procedure can now be employed to provide exact data on the microcrystalline structure of the atomic lattice.

The mineral formation of a patina from the chemical environment in which the object was found can also be identified. The most frequent patinas in soil penetrated by air, cuprite, copper glaze and malachite, all of which take time to develop.

Analyses of this kind can now also be used to detect forgeries, according to Dr Otto of Berlin. Copper nitrate patinas, which have a special crystal formation on the surface of the object, can be identified without the slightest difficulty.

No matter how beautiful the green, a patina need not be a guarantee of authenticity but forgeries can now easily be identified as such.

It has also been discovered that the patinas on pure cooper, common bronze are similar.

Alloy chemistry thus makes it possible to shed light on the prehistory and storage conditions of cooper and bronze objects by means of analysis of their patina and at the same time provides a sure means of identifying forgeries.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 30 June 1970)

Silicate solution stops stone erosion

Remarkable success has been achieved by technicians from this country treating statues and monuments seriously suffering from the ravages of the atmosphere with a solution designed to preserve stone from disintegrating and preserve what remains.

Based on silicic acid, the solution is manufactured by Hoesch of Düren. As atmospheric pollution increases the danger of countless statues and monuments simply disintegrating is one of the most urgent problems with which specialists in the field are faced.

The villain of the piece is rainwater containing oxygen, carbonic acid and a newcomer – hydrogen sulphide. It erodes both chemically and, in conjunction with heat and frost, mechanically. In the course of time not even the toughest stone can withstand the depredations of this mischief-maker.

The new anti-corrosive has already successfully been used to treat any number of objects at home and abroad. A stop has, for instance, been put to the erosion of stonework in Gifhorn castle by saltpetre and nitrates, so saving a major fifteenth-century chamber for posterity.

After treatment the stone was so hard that it hardly reacted to chisel blows. The archways were safe again.

Bagrat-Iso, the name under which the solution is marketed, proved particularly useful in preserving the stone lions that decorate the portal of Philippsruh castle in Hanau, near Frankfurt. The once weather-beaten lions now have a normal appearance. Further erosion is impossible.

In the basilica of St Gereon in Cologne Bagrat-Iso-toughened stonework obviated the need to replace the windows. A Roman villa brought to light in Luxemburg has had its stone floors treated with the solution.

Equal success has been achieved with trial treatment of Goethic sandstone figures in Strasbourg Minister and a limestone figure in Aachen Cathedral.

The badly silted up church portal of a fifteenth-century curch in Andel on the Moselle has also been toughened and since survived the harshest of winters without sustaining further dange.

Finally, the solution has also been used with success in excavations on a 400,000-year-old site in Gagny, France.

Later this year a major project in Thessaly is to benefit from Bagrat-Iso treatment. Roughly 660 square yards (500 square metres) of mosaic excavated by Professor Milojcic of Heidelberg University department of prehistory and early history are to be coated with the solution.

It is also ideal for fixing leaks in dams and filter beds and waterworks, as has on many occasions been borne out in practice.

This would seem to indicate that the manufacturers are right in using silicates, which are particularly suitable for the conservation of natural stone by virtue of their chemical affinity with the stone.

Success of course depends to a large extent on the care and flair taken and shown in treatment. The solution is applied either in spray form or by immersion, sprays being preferable for large objects.

The seriousness with which conservation work of this kind is being taken can be seen from the award of a 36,000-Mark Volkswagen Foundation grant to the University of Erlangen for physical and chemical research on the subject.

It will also be the main topic of this year's conference of technical museum personnel, to be held in Schlewig from 7 to 12 September.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 June 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Whispering jets and thundering locomotives

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Environmental protection almost invariably involves criticism of industry. This criticism is justified only too often, but not always.

It is plain to see that there are now people in industry who realise that nature and its reserves cannot be exploited and destroyed without a second thought.

What is more, there can be no doubt whatsoever that the number of people who have come to this conclusion within the ranks of industry is steadily growing.

Lufthansa are a case in point. being in the process of ensuring in the interest of clean air that the black clouds of smoke trailing behind their Boeing 727s and 737s disappear.

Engines are to be refitted. At a cost of 3.4 million Marks 180 engines are to be fitted with 1,620 new combustion chambers over the next three years.

MAN, the engineering concern, are in the process of making a similarly voluntary contribution to the struggle against noise and air pollution with their "whispering jet" project.

In conjunction with major engine manufacturers, such as Rolls Royce and General Electric, MAN are working on the development of new and more silent engines for international flight systems.

Whispering jet is no exaggeration, MAN claim. Aircraft and locomotives fitted with the new devices are, they maintain, no more noisy than traffic at a busy intersection.

The Stirling engine, which the firm is developing alongside electric-powered omnibuses and turbines for commercial vehicles, also promises to be out of the ordinary – not only free from noxious exhaust fumes but also noise-free.

Exhaust- and noise-free omnibuses are already undergoing trials in Munich and Koblenz and a trial turbine-powered lorry is also on the road.

Lufthansa and MAN are by no means the only firms to have grasped the initiative in respect of environmental protection. In a brochure recently published by a nature conservation association and entitled "What is Industry Doing?" 53 firms are named for their activities in combatting air and water pollution.

Air cleanliness costs

The expenditure involved ranges from the 22,000 Marks invested by Deutsche Maizena in soundproofing, and a leather factory's 290,000-Mark sewage plant to the thirty million Marks a year spent by Bayer Chemicals on atmospheric hygiene and the 55 million Marks set aside by Hibernia for keeping the air around their power station clean.

All these contributions have been voluntary and will, it is hoped, set other firms an example.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 24 June 1970)

World's largest motorised crane in Munich

Uncrowned world champion weightlifter is one of the epithets that have been used to describe an item of construction equipment that has just started work on Munich's Oberwiesenfeld Olympic site.

The world's largest motorised crane has started work on laying the concrete steps of the Olympic stadium terraces and will also be used to erect the main masts of the marquee roof. The crane can lift up to 500 tons.

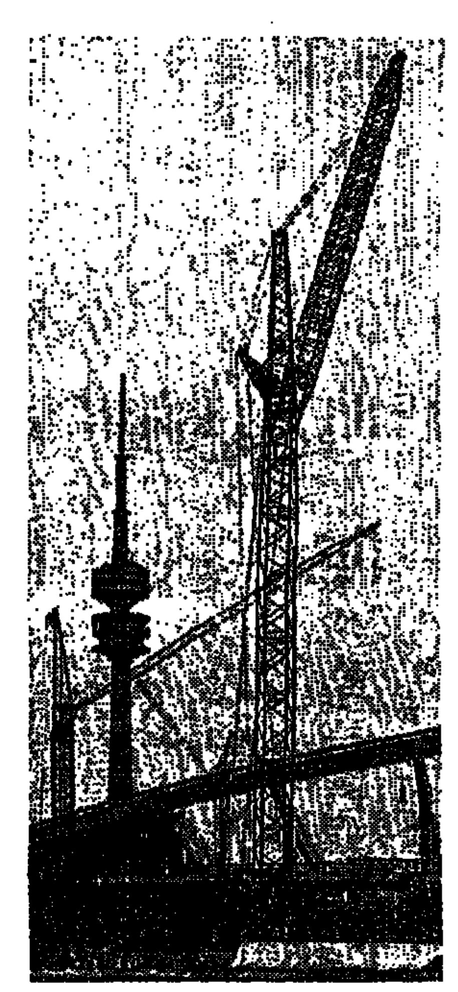
The erection of the crane represented a decisive step forward in construction work on the Olympic site. The positioning of the terrace steps, involving a total weight of 10,000 tons plus, is one of the trickiest constructional details.

Individual prefabricated concrete sections are up to 59 feet (18 metres) long and fourteen tons in weight. The further along the jib the load is suspended the less weight the crane can carry, a spokesman for Paul Rosenkranz, the suppliers, commented.

This is why a crane capable of lifting 500 tons is needed for loads of only fourteen tons.

In assembling the stadium the crane will operate from three sites outside the future building using a jib 407 feet (124 metres) long. This will take until 24 August, according to the schedules, after which the crane will be used to erect the four main masts of the marquee roofing.

The main masts will be up to 278 feet (85 metres) tall and consist of individual sections weighing up to seventy tons.



(Photo: Fritz Neuwirth)

Without jibs the crane itself weighs eighty tons. The vehicle is 59 feet (18 metres) long, ten feet (three metres) wide and, erected to its maximum height, 556 feet (160 metres) in height – taller than Cologne cathedral.

The propulsion section of the crane is based on four axles and twelve wheels, the trailer has six axles and twelve wheels.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1970)



■ OUR WORLD

Youth airs views on the theme of youth and sex

Shaking her long, blonde hair down her neck, Jutta, 16, said: "Let's begin with an example." She then went on to tell how she asked to share a room with Christa, Manfred and Luidger in the Altenburg hostel that is run by the central organisation for the Catholic youth movement in this country with its headquarters in Cologne.

She said she would do this, "because we do not know each other and this will extend the scope of our discussion."

This wish was declined. With a mischievous laugh she continued that it would only have been permitted for one boy and two girls to go into the room together. Jutta then asked rhetorically if the lady at the reception desk doubted the potency of one of the boys.

The audience laughed. The occasion was the 37th conference of the central association of youth clubs in this country. There were 61 delegates present from 16 youth associations and eleven state youth associations. They represented four million young people between the ages of ten and 25. The conference chose to discuss the relationship of youth organisations to sexuality.

The first to speak were four young people between the ages of 16 and 20. The average age of the delegates was 35, their political inclinations extended from the left to the extreme right, from open air clubs to associations interested in youth in the German Democratic Republic.

The next example came from Luidger, house-steward at a youth hostel that boasted a discotheque. He told of how a young boy was thrown out because he had taken a girl to a room and was caught petting lying on her maxicoat stretched out on the floor.

Youth organisations consider themselves to be the extension of parental authority but in so doing they come into conflict with the law.

Luidger said: "Parents take the view – he can go there it's Catholic." Jutta commented: "In many organisations we are just the pawns used by people who make youth a profession."

The four young critics concentrated their comments on youth leaders, parents, organisations, society, moral standards in general and in particular. The girls attitudes vaccilated between the flirtatious and the pert.

Later Jutta expressed her disappointment that the "reactionary members of the conference" had not spoken up more. The two young men maintained an interest only in the facts. They said that young people "through permissiveness would be disappointed." They criticised group leaders, people with old hat ideas who tried to solve the problems of growing up by suggesting that they took a cold shower and did plenty of sport.

Jutta made an appeal for mixed sleeping accommodation among young people and a rejection of ancient taboos.

Christa, 20, a girl who claimed that masturbation was pleasant but that sleeping with some one was better, maintained that young people who had had sexual experience with another were "wonderfully uninhibited" This brought forth only hesitant reactions from the audience.

Dr Bernhard Korte, a psycho-therapist from Cologne, spoke of the dangers of expecting fulfilment from the current attitudes of sexual permissiveness. The doctor warned of a new sexual fetishism.

Most of the delegates were delighted obviously with what was said at the conference from the platform. They were amused, some were dazed and just a little frightened by the conflict of ideas that was presented.

One boy who preferred to conceal the organisation from which he came said when it came to the lunch break: "This theme does not affect me very much. We are always being urged to be pure in thought, word and deed."

Quite a few grudgingly approved of many of the "progressive views" that were presented. A fifty-year-old man who had for thirty years been associated with youth expressed the view that, "young people should only have sexual intercourse together when it is intended to marry."

One man from a youth organisation said: "We are go-ahead and are all for young people having these matters explained to them." He added: "But organisations must remain unsullied. Even adults cannot do all the things they would like to do."

This spokesman claimed that mixed groups would soon bring about complete chaos. He said: "The Devil has got to be recognised if any kind of order is wanted."

A psychologist, who came down for more group associations with girls, brought the first balancing element into the discussions. He said: "It must be understood that parents when they hear of young people sleeping in communal camping accommodation they usually think in terms of orgies, from which they must save their daughters. But when we explain that the girls can choose to sleep in girls' or communal dormitories the parents rethink."

One leader of a denominational youth group said: "The main problem a youth leader has to face is that demanding youth has so often not come to terms with the crises that occur during puberty."

The average age of the youth leaders in many organisations is between 16 and 17.

Open air organisations, the young socialists (Falken) and the *Pfadfinder* organisations which include instruction in sexual matters and communal sleeping accommodation, spoke of the silence of parents, doctors and psychologists in these matters.

The major division between organisations and groups came up when there was talk of free love. The view was presented that after ten o'clock at night mixed association in dormitories was forbidden "because opportunity makes a thief." In most official quarters discussion of these problems is avoided.

No conclusions were reached such as, for instance, suggesting amendments to the penal code as the various paragraphs concern youth, because too many of the delegates had left the conference and gone home.

These who remained behind took consolation from the conference chairman's observation that too many of the people involved had been too frivolous.

Dr Martin Goldstein, from the Düsseldorf Protestant centre that is concerned with educational problems said: "The delegates had been talking about the theme about a dozen years too late."

Marianne Quoirin
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 June 1970)



Mid-week travel

A campaign has just been started by the Federal Republic Railways to encourage travellers to make their journeys mid-week and so avoid rush periods. Stewardesses distribute lottery tickets to passengess travelling on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Every twentieth wins a cash prize.

(Photo: AP)

Divorcees more marriage-minded than bachelors and spinsters

Anyone who has a taste for marriage is not likely to be put off, even if he or she has been through a divorce, according to a survey conducted by the Federal Republic Institute for the Scientific Selection of Marriage Partners.

A report published in Munich by the Institute after this survey states that divorced men and women are more likely to go to the altar (or registry office) again than single contemporaries.

Up until now it had been thought that society tended to discriminate against divorcees with the result that it was difficult for them to find another partner.

But according to statistics published for 1969 for the Federal Republic 62 per cent of unmarried 35-year-olds take the plunge, but as many as 95 per cent of divorcees of the same age try marriage again.

Among 35-year-old women only 32 per cent of spinsters find the man of their dreams, whereas 65 per cent of women who have been through it all before decide to go through it all again!

According to the report these statistics imply that divorcees do tend to be people who consider the home, family and marriage important in life.

They already know the advantages of married life and they often have the secret of how mistakes can be avoided in their second marriage.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 26 June 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Political women

Working women in the Federal public are overwhelmingly of view that they should have far m influence on political affairs than have had until now, according to a q tionnaire that was drawn up the Institute in Bad Godesberg.

The results of the survey showed 47 per cent of the women questi came out for greater female influen political events.

Only 36 per cent were content with present influence women had in po

Fifteen per cent of those questi said that they discussed policial ma "frequently" and 55 per cent answ "from time to time". Most held the conversations with their husbands fiancés.

Most of the women questioned however, that women should take a gre er interest in social welfare, health educational matters.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 25 June 1970)

Prisoner rehabilitation

Birgitta Wolf from Murnau has writ an open letter to the Minister Justice protesting at the manner in whi sentences are imposed.

Birgitta Wolf has earned a name herself as "The Prisoners' Angel".

More than 100 other persons p minent in public life, including univer professors, judges, lawyers, doctors writers, have signed the letter along Birgitta Wold, expressing their solida with her views.

The letter demands that a pris should have the right to be informed matters outside prison and that he sh have the opportunity to maintain h family and continue his marriage wh in prison, following the systems practi in Scandinavian countries.

A plea is made for special attention prisoners suffering from metal disord

According to Brigitta Wolf a most i portant point in the treatment of pris ers must include consideration of reha litating them when they have served th sentences. She maintains that it is esse tial that efforts be made to offer ex prisoners every assistance to return to everyday life and work and that th assistance should not appear to be alm from the State.

(Münchner Merkur, 26 June 1970)

Modish men

Men's equal rights to dress fashio ably have been established, accor ing to a statement made by a ready-mad clothes and neckties manufacturer Krefeld.

During the seventies, the manufactur claimed, men's clothes would be of "romantic" nature. Working with othe dress experts in various parts of Europ the fashion pacemakers have decided on "Romantic Look" for men.

By autumn this year the usual gre men wear will be replaced by colour garments, colourful coats, shirts and ne ties.

Design designed to shock will no long be taboo.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 26 June 1970)

Female flyers

For the second time the female pilo association met at the flying field Varrelbusch, Oldenburg. Twenty-e women holding a private pilot's licen turned up.

There are 51 women in all who members of the association. Altogether this country there are 279 women wh have a pilot's licence.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 25 June 1970)

■ SPORT

Hamburg Derby and Kiel regatta

Despite dust-dry weather for weeks the turf was in tip-top condition for the 101st German Derby in Horn, Hamburg. Yet a bare 20,000 spectators lined the track and it did not look as though the Tote was doing runaway business either.

Horse-racing in this country, and with it the Derby, seems still to be in difficulties, primarily financial. Not that this was allowed to spoil the show. The only immediate consideration is that the sport was good.

As in last year's centenary Derby the winner came from the Schlenderhan stables. It was not, however, Lombard, the favourite, but Alpenkönig, ridden by Peter Kienzler, by no means an outsider in informed circles.

Samun, the third Schlenderhan horse entered, came in sixteenth and last. It never really got going.

The start proved problematic. For some reason the starting-boxes opened suddenly with three horses still to be led into the waiting boxes. A false start, of course.

Some horses could only be brought to rein after 100 yards or a furlong, and Lombard galloped nearly the full length of the straight and past the stands.

He had covered nearly a fifth of the course before jockey Fritz Drechsler could stop him and two stableboys brought him to a halt.

This useless gallop probably used up the ounces of energy that Lombard lacked in the finish. "After the false start he was a bundle of nerves," Fritz Drechsler later commented.

No one knows why the starting boxes suddenly flew open. Starter von der Groeben stated clearly that he had not pressed the button. In the event it took a further twenty minutes before the sixteen horses could be sent over the classic distance of one mile four furlongs (2,400 metres).

Lombard went into the lead. There was the usual tactical jockeying for position. But Fritz Drechsler and Peter Kienzler kept their eyes open.

In the final bend it was obvious that Alpenkönig would make the running and this was how they passed the finishing-post. Alpenkönig first, a length and a quarter ahead of Lombard, second, followed by the Grafenberg stables' Favorit, ridden by English jockey Lindley.

Then came: Röttgen stables' Steward, Zoppenbroich stud's Oktavio (tipped the favourite by most students of form), F. Ostermann's Bassano, the Hase stables' König Artus, the Graubünden stables' Brandy, the Hegwald stables' Willy, Fräulein A. Eichmann's Segnes, Asta stables' Ankermast, Frau H. Lassen and H. Wulff's Punsch, Röttgen stables' Uwe, Röttgen stables' Kurier, Frau G. Fischer's Jodler and Schlenderhan stables' Samun.

Right from the start Alpenkönig was placed so well that Peter Kienzler did not take it easy, preferring instead to let the horse have his head. Regardless whether or not he was disobeying instructions in so doing he certainly made the right decision, winning his first Derby at the age of 25.

He was delighted. Everyone involved in a Derby win is delighted, and there were several hundred, if not thousands of people who had bet a Mark or two on Alpenkönig. The Tote paid out 25:10 for a win and 47, 23 and 39:10 for an accumulator on the first three.

Peter Kienzler's delight was Fritz Drechsler's dismay. Drechsler, at 46 Schlenderhan's senior jockey, has never yet won a German Derby and has never been so near doing so as on this occasion.

Gabrielle von Oppenheim, owner of the stud, sympathised with Drechsler. "The unfortunate false start made mincemeat of Lombard," she commented.

But luck was still on her side. "To win both the hundredth and the 101st Derby is more than we could have hoped for," the businesslike Baroness noted after the presentation ceremony, at which Alpenkönig was spared the procedure of having a wreath festooned around him.

The win was not, of course, a matter of luck, which is hardly to be expected when cash prizes amounting to 124,000 Marks (including 25,000 for the second, 15,000 for the third and 10,000 for the fourth) are at stake.

Despite the glorious uncertainty of the turf Alpenkönig is a first-rate racehorse, witness a time of 2 minutes 32.2 seconds over the distance in hot and sultry weather.



Schlenderhan stable manager Ewald zu Meyer-Düte proved to have been right in opposing the sale of Alpenkönig last March, when an American offered 175,000 Marks for the brown stallion sired by Tamerlane out of Alpenlerche. Alpenkönig is now worth more.

The Derby lasted all of two and a half minutes. On the fifth day of Kiel regatta the Flying Dutchmen covered a triangular course in two hours and fifteen minutes with the aid of a force five breeze that swept the bay.

As on the other four days of the regatta this fastest race was won by Uli Libor of Hamburg, who won Olympic silver in his Flying Dutchman at Acapulco and is, insofar as comparisons can be made in yachting with its many categories, this country's best yachtman today. With one fourth place as his worst showing Libor was one of three Federal Republic Kiel regatta winners in the six Olympic classes.

The other two were Claus Böge of Hamburg in the Dragon class and Willi Kuhweide, representing a club from Wannsee, Berlin, in the Finn Dinghy.

For those who may be interested, Uli Libor deals in yachting equipment, Claus Böge is a dentist and Willi Kuhweide is a Lufthansa co-pilot. All are unquestionably first-rate yachtmen.

Following his Olympic gold at Tokyo in 1964 Willi Kuhweide was, for a while, as popular as a football ace. He then had form trouble, experimented with a new boat and is now heading back towards Olympic form having bought back his old dinghy, built in 1962.

He was not sure of victory until the most spectacular of the 43 objections lodged during this year's Kiel regatta had been dealt with.

A minesweeper in use as an escort vessel got in the way of the leading group of Finn Dinghies just short of the finish of the final event.

The watch was evidently not on the look out, or at best gazing in the other direction, for it was not until the yachts were in hailing distance that the pirate yells of the yachtsmen gained attention.

The organisers had twice tried in vain to contact the minesweeper by radio and when it finally weighed anchor the swell pushed a number of dinghies fifteen to twenty yards to one side, amongst them Kuhweide's *Darling*.

The adjudicators annulled the race, leaving the overall rating as it had been the evening before. At this juncture mention should be made of a man whose judgement is held in the highest esteem by yachtsmen, Dr Heucke, a Berlin solicitor who has been chief adjudicator at Kiel for years.

Heucke is impartiality and modesty in person. If only sport in this country had more officials of his calibre it would be free from most of its present difficulties and no one would be able to talk in terms of machinations behind closed doors.

An occurrence that did not call for adjudication probably cost this country a fourth victory in an Olympic boat class. Eckart Wagner, the best German Star helmsman, overestimated the speed of a Flying Dutchman, rammed it and had to drop out of the final race.

Yet he still came second in the overall rating after Albrechtsson of Sweden. A Frenchman and another Swede won in the two catogories that are to included in the Olympic programme for the first time in 1972.

Von Gruenewaldt of Sweden won the Soling class, as he did last year, and Troupet of France headed the list in the Tempest category.

Both, characteristically enough, were successful yawl helmsmen at one stage, just as the second in the Tempest class, Valentin Mankin of Russia, had won gold at Acapulco in the Finn Dinghy.

Races took place on four courses. No. 2 saw some of the most interesting action and was also clockwise, as steward Dr Pochhammer pointed out to Nigel Hacking of England, general secretary of the International Yacht Racing Union, who had been intrigued by the idea, never having seen a clockwise regatta race before, as he said.

No. 2 was the course used by Flying Dutchmen and 505s, extremely lightweight and extremely fast boats here sailing on the open sea, whereas Finn Dinghies, one-man yawls, stayed inshore.

The Tempests and Stars also used this course, starting in order of potential speed. On the final day, in a stiff breeeze, the times clocked by the fastest boats were about two hours 25 minutes for Flying Dutchmen, 2 hours 31 minutes for 505s, 2 hours 35 minutes for Tempests and 2 hours 45 minutes for Solings.

What, Chief Steward Otto Schlenzka was rhetorically asked, had worried him most? Schlenzka, who is to direct the organisation of the Olympic sailing events in 1972, promptly answered: "The weather."

After the first few days of sporadic calm the bay had behaved at its best and borne out its reputation of being the largest and finest regatta area in the country in which both tiny yawls and large yachts are equally at home.

The flags of 22 nations flew in the old Olympic harbour and the new harbour at Schilksee, a suburb of Kiel. More than 2,200 yachtsmen sailing nearly 500 craft made the regatta both a top-flight international event and a mass sport festival.

(DIE ZEIT, 3 July 1970)



Just past the winning post – the winner Alpenkönig, second Lombard and third Favorit, at the Hamburg Derby

(Photo: Fritz Peyer)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.60
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.60
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 6.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d